The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,000.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town'	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras	1
,, Carwar	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Narrakel	22	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Allepey	23	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Tuticorin	24	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Colombo	25	,, False Point	6
,, Galle	29	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Negapatam	29		
,, Pondicherry	30		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,098 tons, 260 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	11
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	27	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat	29	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	18
	Aug.		
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	20
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	22
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connecting with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	42	26	9–10	
Messina	45	32	22	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14–10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship HADDINGTON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1871.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paints, Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shade Backed was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 18th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons, and 500, H.P.) Captain E. J. Bazer, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying Home's Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, 650	,, 350

Inclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. R. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 123 Cases of Moir's Provisions, such as best Biscuits in 1 lb tins, Hams in Canvas, Fish, Soup, Vegetables, all well preserved, Sardines, Table Salt, Jams, best Crystalized Fruits and Fruits in Syrup, Raisins, Sausages, Pearl Barley, Tart Fruits, Sauces of the best kinds, Mushroom Ketchup, Essences, &c., &c., also a few dozen Whiskey, Bucellas and Marcella, lots of Photo. Slides and Books, and a few boxes of Matches.

Ex City of Paris—

200 Kegs White Lead	1 cwt. each		
2 0 ditto White Zinc Paint	cwt each		
80 ditto Green	ditto	ditto	
20 ditto Red	ditto	ditto	
20 ditto Yellow	ditto	ditto	
20 ditto Patent Dried	ditto	ditto	
50 ditto Black Paint	ditto	ditto	
20 Dozen Flower Pots with Flower and Fruit Trees.			

On account and risk of Mr. G. Engel—

1 Gold Hunting Watch	
2 ditto Rings set with rubbies	
2 ditto Brooches	
1 Pair ditto Ear-rings	
1 Set Studs containing 3	

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome powerful high-caste Arab Horse, about 14-1 high, used to Harness.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials, &c., at Girgaum, behind the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Bungalow.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the Building Materials, &c., such as Teak Rafters, Deodwal Planks, Scantling Boards, Wrought Iron Bars, Grinding Stones, English Spades, Flooring Tiles, English Clay Pipes and Junctions, new and Old Manilla Ropes, a large quantity of tin packing cases, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee, Tookaram Ramjee Mallee, in the name of the Mortgagors, Bapoojee Wisseonath Sittaram, Wishwanath Essobo, and Bembai, widow of the late Wishwanath Essobo, guardian for her infant son, Dwarkanath Wishwanath, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground situated at the junction of the Falkland and Bellasis Roads, in the sub-distric Registry of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 482, in the name of Wishwanath Essobo, and containing by admeasurement Eight thousand two hundred and ten square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by batty ground now or formerly belonging to the late Hon'ble Mr. Jugoonath Sunkersett; on or towards the East by ground now or formerly belonging to the late firm of Messrs. Rogers & Co.; on or towards the South by public water drain, and also by the batty ground now or lately belonging to Meeya Peerkhanbhoy; and on or towards the West by new Foras Road, and also by batty ground now or formerly belonging to Karbasjee Hormusjee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, of first-class English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Dolbear, a ditto ditto double-seated Brougham by Lee's of Salisbury, a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, a powerful Bay Arab Brougham ditto, Sets of best English plated mounted Single and Double Harness, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. L. Estill, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Pianoforte in perfect good order.

Bombay, 15th July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

BUCHANAN & Co.,
HOUSE AGENTS,
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.
TUESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1871.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MRS. W. B. GILL,
(LATE MISS WADDY DEERING),
Under distinguished Patronage.

GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT!
EXTRA ATTRACTION!

First Appearance here of the Eminent Baritone,
Mr. CHAS. DERMER.

DRAMA! VOCAL CONCERT!
FARCE!! AND INTERLUDE.
Bourcicault's Sensation Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN!

First Appearance this Season of
Mr. O. DEERING.

Mr. AND Mrs. GILL AND Mrs. J. B. ASHETON
In new Scenes and Characters.

Doors on this occasion will open at a quarter to 8; Commence at 9 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 | Upper Circle Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3 | Pit ,, 1

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and of Mrs. W. B. GILL, at her Residence, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, & DOCK Co., LIMITED.—(In Liquidation.)

PROCEEDINGS of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M.

PRESENT.

W. J. Judge, Esq.	Shalligram Khemka, Esq.
Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq.	A. S. Leisk, Esq.
Sadanand Balcrishna, Esq.	A. G. Roussac, Esq.
Bhobojanny Churn Mitter, Esq.	Jugjivan Khimjee, Esq.
Kalla Chand Chunder, Esq.	C. M. Rustomjee, Esq.
Khetter Mohun Singh, Esq.	Rumanath Addy, Esq.
Muddhoosoodun Chowdry, Esq.	and others.

Read Notice convening the Meeting.

Proposed by A. Roussac, Esq., seconded by A. S. Leisk, Esq.—"That Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee take the Chair."

Proposed by Bhobojanny Churn Mitter, Esq., seconded by Kalla Chand Chunder, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That the agreement and Resolution, carried on the 21st day of June last, be, and is hereby, confirmed."

Proposed by W. J. Judge, Esq., seconded by Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That the following Resolution:—'That in consideration of Mr. Sheppard's long and valuable services to the Company, the Liquidators be authorised to present him with the sum of Rupees Three Thousand as a mark of the appreciation by the Shareholders of those services'—carried at the Meeting of 21st ultimo, be modified as follows:—" That in consideration of Mr. Sheppard's long and valuable services to the Company, the Liquidators be authorised to pay into the hands of A. G. Roussac, Esq., the sum of Rupees Three Thousand to be applied by him for maintenance of Mrs. Sheppard and children as he shall think fit."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

NOTICE.—The usual QUARTERLY SALE of the WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be HELD on the Premises on the 25TH INSTANT, at 3 P.M.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as from its the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific resolves a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolourations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

NOTHING EQUALS
FOR EASE IN WRITING AND COMFORT IN READING,
DE LA RUE & Co.'s
EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER LINED
SATIN NOTE PAPER.

It is strong, of smooth even surface and texture, and, being UNAFFECTED by ANY DEGREE OF DAMP, is available throughout THE WET SEASON,

1 Sheet and Envelope pass Inland.
3½ ,, ,, ,, Overland.

PAPERS, with new square or oblong		ENVELOPES, Box of 100.	
		Cash.	Credit.
5 quire packet.	Amber, Cream, or Violet.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Cash. Credit.		Sq. 1 6	1 8
Rs. as. Rs. as.		Ob. 1 2	1 4
1 4 1 8			
	MOURNING.		
2 0 2 4	Cream, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow border.	Sq. 2 0	2 4
		Ob. 1 12	2 0
2 4 2 8	Violet, with extra broad border.	Sq. 2 4	2 8
		Ob. 2 0	2 4

STATIONARY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
On sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable,

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL,

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful patterns,
For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;
EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,
AND
POCKET CASES OF INSTRUMENTS,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHERS.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading Makers.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

THE SPEECH

THAT Mr. KNIGHT WAS NOT PERMITTED TO DELIVER AT THE BENCH MEETING.

Dedicated, without Permission,
TO
THE TWADDLERS.

THACKER, VINING, AND Co.

15th July 1871.

ANY PERSON having any CLAIMS against, or OWING any MONEY to, the ESTATE of the late Assistant Apothecary JOHN CONNELL, of the Aden Steamer Point Sanitarium, is requested to forward the same with proofs thereof to me before the 15th September 1871, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

CHARLES LUCAS,
Captain and Local Major, R.A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Aden, 5th July 1871.

FINAL CLOSING OF THE TRANSFER BOOKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, are OPEN from the 15th to the 21st July 1871, both days inclusive, and that thereafter they will be FINALLY CLOSED.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANUND BALKRISHNA,
Liquidators.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION,
LONDON. EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed AGENTS in BOMBAY for this Insurance Company, we shall shortly be prepared to accept RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

KAIRICK, NAOROJEE, & Co.
8 Rampart Row, 14th July 1871.

THE LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE Co.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE Co.

THE THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE Co.

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—The NUMBER of SHAREHOLDERS NECESSARY to FORM a QUORUM not having attended at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY of KURRACHEE, Limited, called for THIS DAY at 3 P.M., the same was ADJOURNED till THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Kurrachee Press Co., Ltd.

Kurrachee, 13th July 1871.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, Limited.—The NUMBER of SHAREHOLDERS NECESSARY to FORM a QUORUM not having attended at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY of KURRACHEE, Limited, called for THIS DAY at 3 P.M., the same was ADJOURNED till THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited.

Kurrachee, 13th July 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE SETNA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

BOMANJEE MERWANJEE SETNA.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE SETNA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by BOMANJEE MERWANJEE SETNA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Son of the said deceased. All Persons interested in the said Estate are hereby informed of such Application.—Dated this 14th day of July 1871.

THACKER AND CHALK,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by FALLONJEE PESTONJEE JAO, BOMANJEE PESTONJEE JAO, and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE JAO, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, for the PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of their FATHER, the late PESTONJEE FALLONJEE JAO, of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, BEING GRANTED to THEM as the SOLE EXECUTORS appointed by the said WILL. All Persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 14th day of July 1871.

L. FLETCHER,
For KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicants' Proctor.

NOTICE.—THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the above Company, at the Agent's Office, No. 18, Medow Street, Fort, up to the 31st JULY 1871, for the SUPPLY at the Mill, by Contract, of the MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, during the period of twelve months.

Schedules of Articles for which Tenders are invited, and terms or conditions of Contract, can be obtained on application at the Agent's Office.

Parties may tender for one or more complete parts or classes at their option; but not for a portion of a part or class

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, and the words, "Tender for Miscellaneous Articles," be written on the Cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th July 1871.

WARNING TO PURCHASERS.—With reference to Mr. Tyabjee's Notice, dated the 30th of May 1871, published in the "Times of India" of the 2nd June last, notifying to the Public that under an Order made by the Court of the 1st Class Subordinate Judges at Nassick for executing the decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 152 of 1-70, in which Manockjal Poorshotumdass and Davidas Poorshotumdass are Plaintiffs, and Nanabhoy Framjee is Defendant, the RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of the said NANABHOY FRAMJEE in the immoveable Properties therein mentioned will be SOLD, on the premises, by PUBLIC SALE, on the 17th and 18th of July, instant. NOTICE is hereby given, on behalf of Mithibaee, Widow and Executrix of the late Jehangir Framjee, deceased, one of the Sons of Framjee Cowasjee, deceased, that the said properties, situate in the Solsette Zilla, and called Powayee Estate, and also those in the neighbourhood of Bombay, form portion of the undivided Estate and Effects of the said Framjee Cowasjee, deceased, who died some years ago, leaving a widow, three sons, and six daughters as his only heirs and next of kin, and that the said Defendant Nanabhoy Framjee is only entitled to a small share therein, insufficient to cover a large sum in which he is indebted to the Estate on account of Monies received by him as Manager.

That a Suit No. 877 of 1870 has been filed by the said Mithibaee, as such Widow and Executrix as aforesaid, in the High Court of Bombay, against the said Nanabhoy Framjee and his brother, Pestonjee Framjee, and all the heirs and representatives of the said Framjee Cowasjee, with a view to having the interests of all parties in the said Estate, under an Agreement dated 24th May 1851, ascertained and divided amongst the heirs of the said Framjee Cowasjee, and with a view to restrain the said Defendants Pestonjee Framjee and Nanabhoy Framjee from recovering and receiving the Rents and Produce of the said Estate, and for the appointment of a Receiver to manage the same.

The Public is therefore warned against Purchasing the said Estate or any portion thereof; and after this intimation, whoever purchases the said Estate so advertised for Sale, or any portion thereof, will do so at their own peril and risk and subject to the claim of the said Estate against the said Nanabhoy Framjee.—Dated this 14th day of July 1871.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Attorneys for Mithibaee,
Widow and Executrix of the late Jehanghir Framjee.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
(EXTRACTUM CARNIS LIEBIG,)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL
FROM THE
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

CAUTION! This is the only preparation authorised to bear the name of the Inventor, and is, according to the testimony of experts, superior to all others.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
1, OAK LANE, FORT,

Beg to draw the attention of their Constituents to the following revised PRICE LIST, which contains some important reductions:—

JUST ARRIVED PER NOUVELLE PALLAS, PERSIA, AND CLARA,

		Qts.	Pts.
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	per dozen	Rs. 36	0 ...
Do do No. 2	do	20	0 ...
Do Hennessy 3 stars	do	20

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a large business doing in the New French Loan at 93. Some inquiry for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 585. Little doing in other shares.

CALCUTTA.—10TH JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, one lot at Rs. 99-4, or 0-15 discount, and several at Rs. 99-2, or 0-14 discount.

5 per cents, of 1896-97, at Rs. 105-10.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal a good many at Rs. 1,890, exclusive of the dividend, and a time-bargain contract at Rs. 1,405, for delivery in 2 months.

Allahabad Bank shares at Rs. 105.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Hancock, Captain, Political Department, on duty, from Baroda.
Smith, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on medical certificate, from Jubbulpore.
Fitzsimon, Lieutenant, 62nd Foot, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Bird, Captain, Madras Sappers and Miners, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Hennell, Captain, General List, on leave, to Poona.
Roche, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Rewa Kanta.
Veale, M.D., Staff Surgeon, British Medical Service, on privilege leave, to Deolalee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 11.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. H. Gompertz, 1st Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, preparatory leave from 12th to 18th March 1871.

Mr. O. B. Irvine, Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, special leave for six months, to proceed to Europe.

Mr. H. E. Stokes, Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, privilege leave for twelve days from the 19th instant.

Surgeon Henry King, A. B., and M. B., Chemical Examiner, privilege leave for two months from the 24th instant.

Surgeon William Pearl, Medical Officer at Ootacamund, for one month, retrospectively, from 11th April last on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., Acting Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division, fifteen days' privilege leave.

Lieutenant J. F. Dorward, R.E., Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. F. Bateman, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, leave for two months on medical certificate.

Mr. F. Brickwell, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, two months privilege leave in continuation of that granted to him in the Gazette of the 20th June 1871.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. J. W. Cherry, 3rd class Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Canara, to act as 2nd class Deputy Conservator of Forests—to have effect from the 10th January 1871.

The Honourable James Chisholm St. Clair to act as Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Master on leave, or until further orders.

This cancels Mr. Chases appointment, notified in the Gazette of 4th instant.

Mr. Louis Forbes to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, during the employment of Mr. J. R. Kindersley on other duty, or until further orders.—To take effect from 1st August.

Surgeon Thomas Croudace to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail of Masulipatam, but to continue in his present appointment until relieved.

Assistant Surgeon William Evatt Wright, Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Masulipatam, to be Civil Surgeon, Cocanada, vice Surgeon Grylls, deceased.

Lieutenant R. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, in succession to Captain G. J. E. Begbie, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant C. C. Rawson, R.E., to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Taylor, and to be posted to the Madura District on special duty under Mr. R. Smith.

The appointment of Mr. A. L. Lister to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Stokes, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Pellicherry, delivered over charge of the Court to the Head Clerk on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Mr. F. S. Child is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 22nd instant, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of Sicca Rupees 10,000 under the terms of the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 16th February 1871, No. 52.

Captain F. H. Thompson, Acting 2nd Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, is hereby invested with the powers conferred by Act XXXVII. of 1860 on officers appointed by Government for purposes of demarcation.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Surgeon G. Cooper, M.D, in medical charge 5th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (urgent private affairs) for six months.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major William Ramsay, Cadre 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet from the 8th July 1871.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major George Anthony Harrison, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 8th July 1871.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Lieutenant James Stive, to be Captain.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Babington, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, on furlough for two years.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.)
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Morning Star	Evans	Clyde, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Schleswig Bride	Hensen	Calcutta.
	Mahabhalwur	Carney	Moulmain.

The ship British India, LePau, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

July ARRIVAL.

10 Furness Abbey ..... Hall ..... Liverpool, April 7.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clara, 4 packages glassware, J Ramtoola.
City of Canton, 25 cases ginger wine and 5 cases rum, J Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Cashmere s, 13 cases oilmanstores, &c., B M Punthakey; 10 cases yellow metal sheets and 12 cases copper sheets, J Pursotum; 12 cases bacon and 12 cases cheese, J Eduljee Sons.
Clara, 400 cases geneva, E Pallonjee B W; 7 cases glassware, N Canjee; 11 casks blacking and 1 case perfumery, J Adumjee; 25 cases old tom and 12 cases iron safes, S Merwanjee & Co; 52 cases window glass, C Tejbhoy.
Almora, 12 cases brandy, Howard Brothers.
Barmah, 5 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.
Nagpore, 20 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s, 2 cases glassware, T Knaust.

FROM BORDEAUX.

A J de La Gravaux, 20 cases brandy and 20 cases claret, Howard Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eriminta, 300 bundles galls, C Jetta.
Charles Bel, 190 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
Princess Alexandra, 100 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 200 bags linseed, N Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, C Furdoonjee; 52 bales cotton, M Virbhoocan.
Sepia, 90 bales hemp, H Cursonjee.
Melwall, 165 bundles gall and 4344 bags linseed, D G Hoosain & Co; 600 bags linseed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Deccan (s), 85 bales wool, K Nensey; 17 bales wool, and 32 bales cotton, H Thakersy; 74 bales cotton, K Petamber & Co; 75 bales wool, P Kessowjee; 5 bales cotton, A Manjee & Co; 1 bale cotton, B Girdhur; 1 bale cotton, W Nicol & Co; 48 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 25 bales cotton, and 50 bales wool, B. Girdhur; 3 bales cotton, C Canjee; 100 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 50 bales wool, C Canjee; 60 bales wool, J Ruttonsey.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s), 1 case musk, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 106 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 295 pieces and 1 bundle elephant teeth, S Futtaybhoy.
Deccan (s), 1 case skins, Finlay, Muir & Co; 27 bales hides, H E Gatakur; 25 cases cardamoms, T Anubee; 100 bales cotton, K Petamber & Co; 284 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Whittington, 46 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co; 240 hhds cocoanut oil, D Bhicajee Khan & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus (s), 1,150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales cotton, 60 chests Malwa opium, E D Sassoon; 274 bundles sharkins, J Fazul; 5 bales west cotton E Nusserwanjee; 166 bale cotton, D Rutnagur & Co; 33 bales cotton, H A Esmael & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 13 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 18	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Aurcharee	,, 15	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	
China	,, 19	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Aug. 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	July 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several ranch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	July 18	Saturday	October	14
Do	do 25	Do	do	21
Do	August 1	Do	do	28
Do	do 8	Do	November	4
Do	do 15	Do	do	11
Do	do 22	Do	do	18
Do	do 29	Do	do	25
Do	September 5	Do	December	2
Do	do 12	Do	do	9
Do	do 19	Do	do	16
Saturday	do 30	Do	do	23
Do	do 7	Do	do	30

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

REV. F. L. SHARPIN. | F. ROWLAND, Esq.
REV. W. H. HARPUR. | R. C. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Gharry is provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JAMIESON—July 9th, at Hauppr, the wife of Lieutenant L. F. Jamieson, Stud Department, of a son.
PHILLIPS—July 7th, at 7, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, Mrs. A. Phillips, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871.

IF Sir Bartle Frere has a weakness, it is that he is in the habit of using elastic phrases which may mean so much or so little that they suit every one's opinions. Without some approach to exactness in definitions, no political or other philosophy can be expected to survive the ordeal of criticism; and Sir Bartle Frere's speeches and lectures on public questions, remarkable as they are for their high tone and liberal spirit, too often leave an unsatisfactory impression on one's mind, because they are wanting in a certain directness and severity of thought that forms the fibre of real statesmanship. Words are things, not to be dealt with lightly by men who undertake to lay down the principles on which great nations should be governed; and we miss in Sir Bartle Frere, with all the somewhat feminine graces of his style, the masculine force and hardness of intellect that give a purpose to every spoken word. Like many other Anglo-Indians, Sir Bartle is so diffuse in argument, and overflows so easily in eulogy at the slightest provocation, that it is plain he has never learnt the art to blot. Take, for instance, his recent lecture on "Public Opinion in India," delivered in London before the members of the East India Association. We defy anyone to find out, at the first reading, what Sir Bartle means by public opinion. "'Tis something, nothing," whatever you like, this mysterious power which every statesman must obey at peril of his political salvation. All the mistakes the English rulers of India have made may be attributed to want of appreciation of public opinion; all their successes are owing to the lucky accident that they have had among them, from time to time, some great men with "a delicate ear for the feelings of the people." Lord Auckland did not know public opinion, or he would never have rushed so precipitately into that fatal Afghan war; and the English in India would not have been surprised by the mutiny, if the mass of the governing race had listened to the warning words of men who told them the people were discontented. On the other hand, Malcolm, Munro, Elphinstone, and all the other Indian worthies, prospered on account of the respect they paid to the public opinion of the people they governed. But the most ludicrous illustration of this theory is contained in Sir Bartle's description of George Clerk at Umballa during the Afghan war, "representing an immense force, though he was almost the only Englishman within one hundred miles of his camp, by virtue of his power of estimating the public opinion of the natives about him." Could any of the old Indians who were among Sir B. Frere's audience repress a smile at this passage in the address? Fancy the heroic legend of George Clerk of Umballa, who held in check a host of watchful enemies by his own indomitable courage, strong will, and proud reliance on the power of the English name, translated into a goody-goody account of a respectable gentleman who set an example to the rest of his fellow-countrymen by never taking any action till he had consulted the public opinion of the natives by whom he was surrounded. It reminds one of the old Norse tales which discreet missionaries converted into decent nursery stories by transforming the mythical heroes and heroines of the pagan fables into monks and nuns. We have the highest admiration for Sir Bartle Frere's great qualities of mind and heart; but, with all our respect for the late Governor of Bombay, we are bound to say that this loose talk about public opinion is merely trifling with a great subject. The public opinion which a former generation of Anglo-Indians gave a kindly indulgence to no more resembles the public opinion which the members of the East Indian Association wish to make supreme in this country than the easy familiarity which a slaveowner permits to his household slaves resembles the outspoken freedom of an English public meeting. The criticism which is relished as a pleasant tonic by the master who is perfectly secure of his power may become dangerous when it is uttered by men whose chief ambition is to substitute for the absolute rule of the English in India a system of self-government under which they themselves hope to fill the chief places in the State.

But it seems to us both an impolitic and an immoral doctrine to assume that, even in modern times, a statesman ought invariably to follow, instead of trying to lead, public opinion. Sir Bartle Frere tells us that "it is the most despotic ruler who most requires to know public opinion," and that "the most complete despot of our day, the ex-Emperor of the French, succeeded as long as he correctly understood Public Opinion, and failed when he did not." This is certainly a most convenient doctrine that Sir Bartle teaches. Public Opinion, it appears, must be always in the right; but the difficulty is to ascertain its real bearing; and, whenever anyone who has studied it carefully makes a mistake, this must be set down as the fault of the individual in misunderstanding the signs of the times, not of the general voice in misleading him. Now, it is quite true that Napoleon had no settled principles of government, but always tried to do what he fancied would please the people; and it was this vacillation that led him to his ruin. Personally, he would have been content to rest in the Tuileries, enjoying the splendid prize fortune had given him; but he fancied the French nation wanted to be fed with victories, and so he began a warlike career which alienated from him all the other Sovereigns of Europe. He might, however, have died Emperor of the French, if, relying solely on the support of the army, he had maintained in France a pure military despotism. But he dreamt of reconciling order and liberty, and, unhappily for himself and his dynasty, be listened to the seductive eloquence of M. Emile Ollivier—the Sir Bartle Frere of France—who assured him that he might conciliate public opinion and hand down his sceptre to his son if he would but make up his mind to give the people a little constitutional government. We know what came of the experiment. The concessions granted by the Emperor only increased his unpopularity by encouraging his enemies to make more violent attacks on himself and his family; and in a fit of desperation, and against his own judgment, he plunged into a fatal war with Prussia to gratify public opinion at home. The career of Louis Napoleon affords a terrible warning to all despots to beware of vainly attempting to change personal into representative government.

Our position in India is by no means more assured than Louis Napoleon's was two years ago in France; and, when Sir Bartle Frere gravely advises us to strengthen the hands of the English Government by allowing the natives to elect representatives to provincial councils having control over Imperial funds and very large powers in all departments of administration, it is necessary to point out that, whether or not such a scheme is suited to the genius of the natives, its adoption would seal the doom of the English Empire in India. It may be safe to entrust the natives gradually with control of their own Municipal affairs, though even this is an experiment to be tried with great caution; but personal and representative government cannot long co-exist side by side, and, if the principle advocated by Sir Bartle Frere were once introduced into the administration of British India, the end would not be far distant. We admit, at the same time, the deplorable consequences to the country of the state of ignorance in which Anglo-Indian officials are kept by the system of desk work with regard to the actual life and feelings of the people. Enough, perhaps, is known of the opinions of the native inhabitants of great towns; but the thoughts and wishes of the agricultural population are quite unknown to us. It were much to be wished that a change of system would permit up-country officials to go about more freely among the people, and learn their wants and grievances; but to go beyond this, by inviting the people to practically rule themselves, in the hope that they would be grateful to us for the gift of independence, would merely be to prepare the way for the overthrow of a Government to which it is impossible to believe that the mass of the natives can ever be really loyal.

AN Umballa contemporary states that in November the Viceroy will hold a durbar at Lucknow to decorate His Highness Nawab Mohsunnood Dowlah with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

THE Persian Consul-General in London, says the "Pioneer," declares that the accounts in the Indian papers of the famine in Persia are greatly exaggerated. There is, he says, no scarcity in Teheran, and the coming harvest is expected to be double that of last year.

THE latest "canard" in the Central Provinces, the "Englishman" reports, is that the seat of Government is to be transferred from Nagpore to Jubbulpore, and that an engineer officer has been deputed to report on the capabilities of the artillery barracks at Jubbulpore to accommodate the Government offices.

Rs. 2,500 per head, says the "Englishman," seems a somewhat heavy sum to pay for the education of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and twenty-four hospital assistants. Yet this is what the last batch of successful examinees at the Lahore Medical School seem to have cost, by far the greater portion of the sum being payed by the State. The expenditure of the school during the past year was Rs. 66,249; and only two students in the English, and twenty-four in the military class, passed their final examination. It has been determined, we see, to affiliate the school to the Punjab University College.

WE ("Pioneer") hear that the committee on the Saugor Barracks, of which we spoke in our issue of the 8th instant, was assembled by order of the Brigadier-General Commanding the District, and that the proceedings will be forwarded direct to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Of course the report has not yet been published, though it is pretty generally guessed that it will be of a highly condemnatory nature. Another committee of engineers has likewise been sitting, and their judgment may be approximately gathered from the fact of a portion of the 19th Regiment having been ordered to vacate some of the barracks without delay.

THE Madras Government has just published a selection of papers from its records, which date so far back as the early part of the seventeenth century. They are full of the most curious information, and carry the mind back to days when the Government in solemn Council, recorded elaborate minutes on the sale of broadcloth and the purchase of hides. A Government resolution is found among these papers, deciding that a certain European jeweller, who had been guilty of kicking a member of Council, should be incarcerated in Fort St. George until he should offer an abject apology to the Governor-General and his Council. The Decalogue formed the only Penal Code of Fort St. George two hundred years ago, and telling a lie was punishable by the stocks, and swearing rendered the offender liable to be sent back to England in one of the King's ships.

THE Ranee Shurnomoye, "the grand old lady of Cossimbazaar," has, it is said, been recommended to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as a fitting recipient of the "Star of India," but, according to the "Hindoo Patriot," Mr. Campbell, while fully admitting the Ranee's claim to a special mark of the approbation of Government, is of opinion that the C. S. I. is not quite suited to old ladies. It has therefore been suggested that she should be gazetted Maharanee, an honour which every one would be glad to see conferred upon her. Her life has been spent in unobtrusive and never-ceasing acts of charity, in which needy persons or deserving institutions, regardless of creed or colour, have equally participated—the kind old lady being as liberal of mind as she is of purse. She is the Miss Burdett-Coutts of Bengal, and like that lady should be raised to or in the peerage.

THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was not at all surprised to see the letter in this morning's issue regarding the "Bombay Pier Company, Limited." In fact, it was, I am inclined to believe, the fulfilment of a threat which has for some time been known to me; but had "Z." belonged to that class of objectors, which you have defined as prudent, he ought, if actuated by pure principles, to have added his name in support of his strictures. From an anonymous, and, if I mistake not, an interested, source, the jaundiced views of disappointed "Z." will, I hope, be estimated at their proper value by the public. Let your correspondent, if disinterested, back his views by the weight of his name, and it will then be my endeavour to meet his criticism in a fair and candid manner.

I am glad to say that, though the effusion was studiously framed to frustrate the efforts of the Directors, it will certainly not have that effect.—Your obedient servant,

14th July. A. J. MACDONALD.

[Mr. Macdonald mistakes the ideality of our correspondent "Z.," who, we know, writes in perfect good faith.—*Ed. B. G.*]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 13TH JULY, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton market to-day there was a better demand at reduced rates.

Fair Dhollera, 7 7/16d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes...£15,812,500...Dec. £62,500
Bills discounted ...£18,812,500...Dec. £2,375,000
Bullion .....£26,937,500...Inc. £437,500

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 2 per cent.

YAKOOB KHAN AT CABUL.

WE yesterday received the following official telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla :—

"Yakoob Khan reached Cabul on the night of the 5th instant. He came alone with a Koran before the Ameer. Nothing of importance transpired at the first interview."

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 14th July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 73, barometer 29·90, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

CANNANORE, 14th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 74·5, barometer 29·980, rainfall 1 inch 50 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 78, rainfall 2 inches 40 cents.

VINGORLA, 14th July, 12 NOON.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, rainfall 1 inch 74 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·766.

BOMBAY.

THE LIMREE STATE.—Mr. Motilal Madhowdas has been appointed Moonsiff of Limree, in Rajcote.

NASSICK.—There were five cases for hearing at the quarterly Criminal Sessions at Nassick which commenced this week.

THE POONA FOX HOUNDS will meet on Monday morning at Dapooree Bridge, and on Thursday morning at Bund Bridge.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a Hindoo lad named Dajee Hurry, employed in a factory at Sooparee Bagh, Parell, had two of his fingers cut off in a steam loom.

THEFT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Anajee Rowjee to seven days' hard labour, for stealing a bottle of brandy belonging to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited.

COLLISION.—On the afternoon of the 10th instant a collision took place between a prow and the steamer Oorun at the Carnac Bunder. Both the prow and the steamer were injured.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, the Senior Magistrate sentenced one Mahrootee Luxmon to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for committing an assault against the person of Shureefa, woman.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Ismael Sulliman, belonging to the 21st Regiment N. I., swallowed a quantity of opium on Thursday last with the object of committing suicide. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

HIGH COURT.—We understand that the Government purpose a reduction of the establishment of the High Court, Appellate Side, but that the Chief Justice and the other Judges have written strong minutes against the proposal.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Six seamen of the ship David Malcolm were charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Vishnoo Babajee, aged about ten years. The jury found that the deceased met with his death by compression of the brain, the result of an accidental fall downstairs.

SERIOUS MISTAKE.—On Thursday last a Mahomedan woman named Lutifa gave her child, which was about twelve months old, a quantity of opium instead of bitter aloes by mistake. The child of course became very sick, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Budrinath Shunkey, a jeweller, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against one Ramchundra Luximon, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of five rubies and seven diamonds, of the aggregate value of Rs. 360.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N.I., at the Esplanade bandstand, this evening :—

March	The Vagabond	Basquit.
Cav (Op)	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Quadrille	Barbe Bleue	Sanzean.
Sel (Op)	Oberon	Weber.
Valse	Farewell	Relle.
Galop	Forward	Kühner.

SUICIDE.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at Dr. Hewlett's office concerning the death of Khimjee Waljee, who was on the 1st instant found by the police lying on the road at Old Nagpada. On being questioned by the policeman as to how he had come there, deceased replied that two women had given him poison. A number of witnesses were examined, and the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by arsenic which he voluntarily administered to himself.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday, having commenced on the 27th June and lasted sixteen days The calendar was an unusually heavy one, there being thirty-nine cases committed for trial. Of these four were cases of murder, in three of which the prisoners were sentenced to death, while in the fourth (the Kurrachee murder case) the accused, three European soldiers, were acquitted and discharged. The condemned prisoners are named Patrick Robinson, a European soldier, Ibboo Shaboodin, and Shaik Moorad Hoosein Allee. All three are to be hanged on the same day, namely, Tuesday the 25th instant.

A RIFLE-SHOOTING CHALLENGE REFUSED.—We have been informed that the sergeants of H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment have refused the challenge for a rifle match made to them by the sergeants of H. M.'s 56th Regiment (Pompadours). This we regret, as the 83rd Regiment, having come to us the very best shooting regiment in the army for three years in succession, should have no fear in competing with such medium ability as the 56th Regiment contains.—*Poona Observer.*

KOTWALS.—From a recent ruling of the Government of India the appointment of kotwals at the several stations of the Bombay presidency have been abolished. Still further reductions in cantonment establishments may yet be expected.—*Deccan Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—We hear that a fitter named Davy, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was killed yesterday morning on the main line at the Lanowlee station, while attempting to jump into the the Ghaut brake. An inquiry into the accident is being made by the police.—*Ibid.*

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.—His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, G.C.S.I., on Thursday morning drove round the camp of Poona accompanied by his two sons. We understand that His Highness was much pleased with the scenery. His Highness and attendants, we hear, drove out to Gunnesh Khind in the evening.—*Ibid.*

POONA GYMKHANA.—It is proposed in addition to pigeon-shooting and tilting at the Gymkhana on Saturday next, the 15th instant, to have a few athletic sports, such as high jump with pole, flat race 100 yards, throwing the hammer 14 lbs., and a three-legged race. The entrances to these games will be one rupee for each event, and they will be open to all members of the Gymkhana.—*Ibid.*

MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD'S RECEPTION on Thursday evening was very well attended, and, as the afternoon was too damp for the usual promenade in the Gardens, dancing was got up in the large hall, and was kept up with spirit for a considerable time. The band played the quadrilles, waltzes, &c., in the gallery which overlooks the hall. There were several native gentlemen present, and a large number of English ladies and gentlemen, who remained till it was quite dark.—*Ibid.*

BALLS.—Colonel Wakefield and the officers of the 83rd Regiment are to give a ball at the Assembly Rooms, Poona, on Friday, the 28th instant, at half-past nine o'clock. Owing to the great uncertainty here exists as to the state of the weather, we hear that the project of a pic-nic, referred to in our columns a few days ago, has been abandoned, but that a military ball is to be given in substitution—the date is fixed for the middle of August or thereabouts, at the late residence of Lord Napier of Magdalla.—*Ibid.*

CHANGES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.—On the appointment of Surgeon-Major Dymock to the charge of the Medical Stores, Bombay, Assistant-Surgeon James Arnott has, we hear, been appointed Assistant-Surgeon in charge of the European Hospital there. Though Dr. Arnott will be much missed in Poona, where he has already obtained a reputation for great medical skill, we must rejoice in his receiving an appointment which he so well deserves, and for which he has special claims on account of the efficient manner in which he performed the duties while acting for Dr. Dymock during that gentleman's leave of absence. Dr. Davidson will now be confirmed as Assistant Civil Surgeon in charge of the Sassoon Hospital. We hear that Dr. Davidson will also have charge of the Jail during such time as Dr. Beatty acts for Dr. Lord as Civil Surgeon. This arrangement will give universal satisfaction.—*Ibid.*

THE TURKISH TELEGRAPH LINE INTERRUPTED.

THE following telegram has been received by Government from Mr. Walton, Director, Government Telegraph :—

"Land lines destroyed beyond Mosul by Arabs in revolt. Ottoman telegraph authorities decline to accept messages until further advices received. All messages should be sent via Russia, and messages tendered for despatch via Turkey must be refused for the present."

MR. AND MRS. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE programme of Mr. and Mrs. Gill's entertainment on Thursday night, being a combination of the most favourite personations in the two programmes played before in Bombay, attracted, we are glad to know, a large audience, notwithstanding the very heavy rain which fell on that evening. The different characters were represented by Mr. and Mrs. Gill with their usual ability, and the audience appeared to be immensely pleased.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill, we notice, will appear again on Tuesday evening, when an entirely new programme will be presented. The programme will contain, besides a number of new personations, an act of the "Colleen Bawn," and will conclude with the acting of a farce, entitled, "A Twice-told Tale." One of the personations will be Mrs. Gill as Miss Grymm, in which she will deliver a lecture on "Woman's Rights" and sing the new song, "Bother the Men!"

THEFT AND FORGERY.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Alfred Short, a railway guard, laid the following information against one James Statford, charging him with theft and forgery :—

Alfred Short said—I was lately a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, and am now living in Kalbadevi. I was living with a man named James Statford till Tuesday last. He then suddenly left his house, taking with him a watch and chain of mine, which I estimate to be worth about Rs. 130; and I also learn that he has drawn from the Government Savings Bank in my name Rs. 100, which I put in the bank on the 23rd June last, when he was present, and he then signed my name in the bank-book at my request, but he had no authority from me to draw the money from the bank, neither had he any authority to sign my name when doing so. I charge him with theft and with forging my name. I pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

WHAT IS CONTEMPT OF COURT?

(IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TANNA.)

APPLICATION No. III. OF 1871.

APPLICANT, Limbajee Pad Patil, prayed for the reversal of a decision passed against him under date the 26th June 1871 by Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee, second class subordinate judge of Callian, whereby he was convicted of interrupting a public servant sitting in a stage of a judicial proceeding by refusing to answer (sections 179 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code), and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 (section 163 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Mr. Govind Baba appeared for the applicant.

Judge Coghlan made the following order :—

I must reverse the order of the learned subordinate judge on the ground that his finding does not amount to a finding that the appellant intentionally offered to him insult or caused him interruption. No amount of gross prevarication (Madras High Court Reports) or persistency of refusal to answer is punishable by a civil court by fine or imprisonment. It is necessary that the acts or omissions of the witness amount to intentional insult or interruption. In this case there is no finding that they did so. The order of the subordinate judge is reversed, and the fine if paid must be refunded.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity, 16th July 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 135.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 315, and 341.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (2nd celebration) and Sermon. Hymn 205.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 157 (Pt. 1), 299, and 11.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 210 (With Christ we share a mystic grave), and 88 (My God, I love Thee).
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 152 (Jesu, meek and lowly), 161 (O God of Hosts, the Mighty Lord), and 17 (Sweet Saviour, bless us).

Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 121 (Tune, French—14.)
Hym

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the East India Association was held on Wednesday afternoon last at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dr. Bhau Dajee in the chair. Considering the state of the weather, the attendance was pretty fair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—It is now nearly two years since the Bombay branch was established for the purpose of supporting the East India Association in London. During this time the parent institution has taken a permanent position and acquired great influence. It is in fact becoming the recognised mouthpiece, before the English public and the English Legislature, of Indian public opinion other than what is represented by official minutes and official reports. Some of the most notable of Indian statesmen are now assisting it with their active help and advice, such as Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Eastwick, and others. Before its full utility could be realised, however, it is necessary that it should have the co-operation of branches throughout India. The first years of the Bombay branch must necessarily be full of tentative efforts. Still the report will show that something has been done. It is to be hoped, however, that what has been done will be accepted only as an earnest of what could be and ought to be done; and that all the members of the Bombay branch will heartily co-operate in making it the right-hand of the East India Association. (Applause.) With these few remarks, I call upon Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta to read the report.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, one of the honorary secretaries, then read the annual report which was published in Thursday's *Bombay Gazette*.

Proposed by Mr. M. G. Ranade, seconded by Mr. H. A. Wadya, and carried, that the annual report just read be adopted.

Mr. M. G. Ranade said—Sir, I have been asked to move the first resolution that the report now read be adopted. I do so with some misgivings, for I think my being on the committee of management disqualifies me in some sense from standing up here and asking the general meeting to ratify by their sanction the work done by the committee. This ratification should come from members who are not on the committee. I feel, however, this consolation that members here will have little cause to discredit my statements, for I am not going to exaggerate the importance of the work done by the committee, or to conceal its many defects and shortcomings. The success or failure of an association ought always to be judged of in relation to the sphere of work it proposes for itself. Looked at in this light, the Branch Association here was never intended to be an independent political body; its sphere was limited towards supplying the parent association in England with facts and suggestions, and, above all, with pecuniary help to enable it to pay its expenses. Now, so far as this service is concerned, I must congratulate this body upon the fact that we have done our duty, if not right nobly, at least far better than any other city in India. The Bombay Branch of the Association reckons some 700 subscribers scattered all over the country—a fact which demonstrates the wide sympathy felt for the work of the East India Association by the natives of this presidency. Out of this large number, more than one hundred have, I am glad to see, consented to become life-members by contributing a lump sum of one hundred rupees to the funds of the association. More than twenty-five of these life-members are the leading Sirdars and Chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country, and the provinces of Gujerath and Kattiawar. Three of the Chiefs of this latter province have been our most munificent patrons. All this shows that the sympathy for the work of the East India Association is not confined to the classes who have partaken of the benefit of an English education, but that the leading Chiefs and Princes of India, either of their own accord, or under the guidance of wise ministers, have come to perceive that the usefulness of the East India Association for promoting the interest of India was a great beyond measure, and deserved their fullest sympathy and co-operation. This, I think, is a matter on which the Branch Association may well be congratulated for its success. I regret I cannot say as much in favour of the exertions of the managing committee in the other sphere of its proposed work, to furnish from time to time the parent association with credible information and facts and suggestions upon the various questions which have attracted public attention during the last two years. I confess the committee have been able to do but little in this way. On behalf of the committee, I take the blame to myself in part, but I must be allowed to say that the sympathy of the public with this latter portion of its work was not shown in a manner to encourage spontaneous action. The public seemed to be listless and indifferent on these points. I trust, however, the promise made in the last paragraph of the report will be kept, and that the committee will be in a position to speak more creditably of this part of its work next year. I say this with confidence, because I feel that the parent association has certainly extended its usefulness in England, has attracted more public notice, and has secured the sympathies of many of the leading men in England. Only this day, all of you must have seen the paper read before a meeting of the East India Association by Sir Bartle Frere, proposing a scheme by which public opinion in India should find a recognized mouth-piece. Sir Bartle Frere is a member of the Council of India. He has filled with great honour to himself the highest posts in the Indian Empire for more than thirty years, and when such a man comes forward with a suggestion for conferring the benefit of representative councils upon the villages, talookas, and provinces of India, and thinks it worth his while to read such a paper before the East India Association, he reflects equal credit upon that body as upon himself. Such an expression of opinion in such high quarters is worth securing at any cost. The same might be said of many other retired old Indians who have come forward to help the association with their wide experience and sympathy—men like Sir Charles Wingfield, the Commissioner of Oudh, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Pratt, and others whom I might name in numbers. The permanent success of an association must always depend a great deal upon the class and character of the men who join its ranks. In this respect, I am glad to see that the constituency of the East India Association consists, first, of retired old Indians who find in the meetings of this body a convenient channel wherewith to communicate to the English public the results of their large experience. These retired old Indians, both those who belong to the services and those who were members of the different professions and trades, are likely to increase more and more in numbers and in usefulness. Along with them the East India Association counts upon its future supporters among the ranks of those representatives of the native races of India who visit England on one account or another, and some of whom at least will not fail to help the work of the association by their sympathies and co-operation. Our only representative now, though the best that we can send, is Professor Dadabhai, whose absence this day is much to be regretted. Men of his stamp, I am sure, will in course of time increase more and more in numbers and activity. Lastly, come the philanthropist Englishmen, both in and out of Parliament, who will certainly not be backward in their help. With such a large and powerful constituency, I am quite sure the future of the East India Association is bright with the promise of manifold activity. I hope in this Branch Association, too, while it will do its best to ensure this future by supplying funds to pay the expenses of the parent body, and the charges of the publication of its journal, will, by securing more sympathy in the other presidencies, be in a position also to help the parent body in England with its intellectual contributions, well digested facts, and suggestions and proposals in respect of the great questions which concern the welfare of India. I trust the reflex influence of the activity of the parent body will tell upon the branch here, and we shall be able next year to report more creditably about this latter part of our work than we have done this year. (Loud applause.)

Mr. H. A. Wadya said—In rising, sir, to second the resolution just proposed, I hope the meeting will bear with me in the few remarks I feel tempted to make on a perusal of the report. First, with regard to the financial condition of the Branch Association. Although the sum of Rs. 15,000 is a very handsome one, I will request members to look more carefully into the matter. The sum of Rs. 15,000 is a magnificent one, but it is a delusive sum, nevertheless. For, gentlemen, if we analyse that sum we will find that out of the Rs. 15,000, Rs. 12,000 are made up of donations, life subscriptions, and the sum collected by Mr. A. F. Moos, prior to the foundation of the Branch Association in June 1869. This leaves something like Rs. 3,000 as the amount of the annual subscriptions sent to the parent association for its current expenses. Now, gentlemen, surely you cannot seriously think that this sum sent in the course of two years is anything like an adequate assistance on our part to an association which has gained so good a position as the East India Association has in London. Those, sir, who know what an expensive place London is, only require to be told the amount to be able to judge how meagre it is. Sir, I make these remarks in no spirit of hostility to the association, but because I know that the Council in London have observed this with no little anxiety and no small discouragement, and, gentlemen, you cannot be surprised at that anxiety and that discouragement when you consider that, in proportion as the association is gaining in importance and influence in England, our support is growing less and less, and the enthusiasm which was kindled two years ago, and which led us to expect so much, has, I will not say entirely been extinguished, but has cooled down a good deal. Now, sir, I know that this is partly owing to the calamity which visited Bombay last year—one of those periodical calamities from which Bombay has unfortunately suffered for the last five years. But I sincerely hope that there will soon take place a steady improvement, not only in the circumstances over which probably we have no control, but also in circumstances over which we do have some control, so that the assistance Bombay may give to the parent association may be commensurate with the importance of its enterprize, and come fully up to the height of the expectations which those who know the past of Bombay have learnt to form of our townsmen. I come now, sir, to the other important function which the Branch Association is expected to perform mainly, of supplying the parent association with information. During two years, only three gentlemen have come out to read papers on important subjects, and I am sure the members will join the committee in thanking these gentlemen. This circumstance is not very encouraging. I know the great difficulty here is that those who have the ability have not the leisure, and those who have the leisure have not the ability to read papers before the association. We have not here those gentlemen who, after a long life of useful service and after gaining great experience and knowledge, come out to speak with authority on important subjects. But I believe, sir, that if those among us who have the ability will think of this as a matter of *duty*—the necessary leisure will be soon at hand. Besides, it is not absolutely necessary that we should read elaborate and learned papers. I think we can with no little advantage comment upon and discuss the very able papers read in London, so that we may not only give our opinions—the opinion of the native community—on those subjects, but may also diffuse political knowledge and stimulate political discussion here. I think, sir, the members ought to congratulate the Council in London on the success which has attended their efforts to get a committee to enquire into the financial condition of India. (Applause.) At the same time, I cannot but regret that when once the cumbrous machinery of a Parliamentary committee has been set in motion, the enquiry should not be more thoroughly searching, so that once for all we may have done with enquiries, and some active legislation may be the result of all the evidence produced. But, gentlemen, let us not forget, above all, that much yet remains to be done, and for that we must have the co-operation of our countrymen in the sister presidencies. The object of our association is national, and our efforts must be national too. Bombay alone cannot hope to succeed. It will be only when we are all combined and heartily co-operate; when Bombay and Madras and Bengal go hand in hand, that we may hope to do something towards bringing about that happy consummation (applause,) when England will, by a consistent course of good government, win our regards, and instead of ruling us through our fears, govern us through our affection, and India in the fullness of her gratitude for that good government will forget its iniquitous origin.

Proposed by Dr. Bhau Daji, seconded by Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, and carried, that the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., be re-elected president for the next year.

Proposed by Mr. Khunderow Chimanrao Bedarkur, seconded by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and carried, that pursuant to rule 7, the nomination of W. Wedderburn, Esq., as one of the vice-presidents, be confirmed.

Rao Sahib Vishwanath N. Mandlik, in proposing the next resolution, said he was glad to notice one discontient voice regarding the labors of the committee, and he was glad at the expression of an independent opinion on the subject. No body could proceed of itself to correct its own errors, and was always the last to perceive them unless they were pointed out. He would not, however, say in the present case that he, as a member of the managing committee, should like to plead guilty. The managing committee had certainly not done all that could be done, a remark which might apply to every institution under the sun; but for his part he could say that the had tried to do what was practicable; and he believed every one of his colleagues would be able to say as much for himself. (Hear, hear.) Should such happen not to be the case, he trusted that the new committee would do more and improve upon their predecessors, and thus afford them a better prospect for the future. (Applause.)

Proposed by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and seconded by Dr. Atmaram Panduring, and carried, that the managing committee for the next year be composed of the following gentlemen :—

Chairman—Dr. Bhau Daji.
Vice-Chairman—W. M. Wood, Esq.
Honorary Secretaries—Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., and Bal Mangesh Wagle, Esq.
Treasurer—Ardaseer Framji Moos, Esq., and Hormasji Ardaseer Wadya, Esq.
Committee.—Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Badrooden Tyabji, Esq; Curseiji Nusserwanji Cama, Esq; Dhunjeebhoy Framji Pateli, Esq; Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Naoroji; Dr. R. A. Dallas; Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram; Dr. P. F. Gomes; Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.; Jehangeir Burjorji Vacha, Esq.; Jehangeir Aerwanji, Esq.; Janardhan Sakaram Gadgil, Esq.; Javerilal Somyshunker, Esq.; Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Esq.; Kaikhosru N. Kabra, Esq.; Matthias Mull, Esq.; Mahadeva Govind Ranade, Esq.; Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Esq.; Muncherji Naoroji Banaji, Esq.; H. Maisty, Esq.; Narayen Wassoodewji, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramji Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq.; G. F. Rimington, Esq.; Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee, Esq.; Shanteram Narayen, Esq.; Thackordas Atmaram, Esq.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mundlick.

Mr. W. M. Wood said he did not wish his name to be placed in that position, because he could not do justice to it, it being exceedingly difficult for him to be present at meetings of the committee.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta—In spite of all his difficulties, Mr. Wood has done the most for us, and he has, I think, been more active than any other member of the committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wood—This remark is the most severe of any that has been made upon the managing committee.

Mr. Pherozesha—Whether severe or otherwise, it is nevertheless true. (A laugh.)

The proceedings closed here with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE'S VIEWS.

The following letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the honorary secretary of the East India Association of London, to the address of Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, one of the secretaries of the Bombay Branch, was intended to be read at the meeting, but was received too late for that purpose.

Dear Sir,—I regret very much indeed my inability to attend the annual meeting, as I wished to give some explanations personally as to the present position of our association and our duty towards it. I have therefore to request you to read the following few remarks from me before the meeting, addressed to my native friends.

When I had the pleasure of addressing the Bombay members in 1869, I was hardly prepared for results such as have actually taken place. The last two years of the association have been of an important and practical character. You are already aware of the subjects discussed during the first of these two years. I give below a list of the subjects discussed during the last year. From this list it will be observed that Indian finance was the principal topic of discussion, ending in the important result of the appointment of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on a motion first made by Mr. Fawcett, and subsequently taken up by the Prime Minister, Sir C. Wingfield and Mr. Eastwick presenting our petitions.

Besides the above satisfactory and useful result, there are certain very encouraging features in the progress of the association during the last year. The first is that several distinguished Indian officials have taken an active part. It is enough for me to point, as an instance, to the names of Sir B. Frere and Sir C. Trevelyan in the above list. It will be a large list for me to give the names of all those who have taken an active interest in our welfare. The help of persons like our noble president, our vice-presidents, members of Council, and many other members of Parliament, and gentlemen of Indian experience, has naturally given to our association much weight and influence. The friends of India, who had hitherto been obliged to content themselves with only occasional expressions of their sentiments, are now taking the opportunity to carry out their benevolent intentions in conscientious efforts through the instrumentality of our association. To understand and appreciate the full benefit of this circumstance, we must clearly realize to ourselves the extreme necessity we have for our association in England and for such active aid as I have alluded to. We must remember that *all* the great principles of Indian administration must be ultimately decided in England. It is in England alone that measures could be adopted, by which the Indian taxpayer can have a fair voice in his taxation. The Legislative Councils are a creature of Parliament, and Parliament alone can any alteration be made in their constitution. It is in England alone that the second great question of the people of India getting a fair share in the administration of their country (consistently with British political supremacy) in all departments, could be decided and forced into action. You are aware that in one service (the Engineers) there is a rule to admit qualified natives in India, but somehow or other it has so happened that the native does *not* find admission except to a *very small* extent of late. Again, all important questions relating to the wants of the various services, no matter whether English or native, have their ultimate sanction in England. The great question of the army, its extent and expenditure, the question of home charges, of the necessary control and review of the doings of Indian Governments—all these belong to England.

The relations of native States with the paramount power will be always regulated or controlled from England, and the need of an independent association in England to the native princes is indeed very great. Lastly, the following greatest and the most vital questions to India can be settled in England only :—How to counteract the natural impoverishing effect of a political drain to a foreign country by economy in expenditure, both in India and at home, on the one hand, and of increasing the production and communication of this country on the other; and where and how to obtain the capital for all necessary original public works, both "ordinary" and "extraordinary." In short, the fountain head of power is in England, and there only have all Indian interests their ultimate fate. I wish you, gentlemen, to bear this clearly in mind, and then you will fully understand the necessity of our association in England, and intelligently estimate and appreciate the value and obligation of the aid of distinguished and experienced Indian officials or ex-officials, and other English gentlemen of Indian experience. I have not the least hesitation in saying no member of our local associations, though essential and doing much good for local purposes, can supply the need of a body at the fountain head itself, when there is the additional advantage of the benefit of experienced men, who, being no longer barred by official shackles or rules, can express their opinions freely and fully.

Our association has, as I have already said, scoured this necessary aid. The friends of India are rallying round it and helping in increasing English public interest, and thereby remedying many evils, from which India suffers, to the detriment both of the ruled and the ruled. The second encouraging feature I wish to bring to your notice is this. Our association, as you are well aware, means no hostility to Government. Its subject is to *help*, as far as intelligent, independent opinion and criticism can do so, in the right administration of the country. I am glad to say that I believe Government so understand, as they listen to our representations, and help us in every way by supplying us with information and presenting us their publications. The India Office has presented to us Parliamentary returns since 1859, selections from Government records as many as they could spare, and many other works on India from the India Office library. The different Governments in India have showed an equal readiness in acceding to similar requests. When all the applications are granted, we shall have our set of these useful official publications for the use of the Bombay branch also. One other important result of the circumstance of the right understanding of our intention by Government has been, that on many occasions, official correspondence and trouble has been saved by some of the members of our Council, especially Mr. Eastwick and Sir C. Wingfield, conferring personally at the India Office on any point our Council wished to take up, and disposing of it in an expeditious manner, as much work is thus done behind the scenes, as before it, which does not come before the public. The press of India again is treating our association with consideration, and giving it every help, besides fair criticism upon its work. Many proprietors present their paper for the use of the reading-room of the association. The annual report, which will shortly be published, will give a list of these papers. The interest of the press of England is also gradually increasing, and we have had from time to time much aid from it. You must have observed how, on several occasions, the *Times* put in a word in time. I have endeavoured, gentlemen, to show you, as briefly as possible, how indispensible the East India Association is for us; how our English friends are working to raise us; how Government is willing to listen to reasonable and just representations; how the press, both here and in England, is helping us; in short, how we have now all elements of success in our favour. It now remains for us to realize to ourselves the good fortune, and to show ourselves deserving of it, by not only continuing the support which you readily came forward to give in 1869, but must increase our exertions to secure still greater support. If we fail in doing our duty to supply the sinews of war to those who are fighting for us, we shall have to thank ourselves, if we sink in increasing poverty and remain mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Let us patriotically come forward and increase the support we have hitherto given, to show, in the most emphatic manner, that we understand our needs and appreciate and feel grateful for the kind help we receive at Englishmen's hands. I earnestly trust that we shall prove ourselves deserving of the aid which our English friends in and out of Parliament, and in and out of Government, are giving us, and enable them through the instrumentality of our association to raise India in prosperity, and political and social position equal to their own. The Select Committee will, I hope, do good work. Some half a dozen members of our Council and association are also members of the committee. Our Council are watching its proceedings with interest, and doing what they can, both privately and publicly, to turn its labours to the best account. I repeat, let us, natives, prove ourselves deserving of all this kindness.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Treacher, published in your issue of to-day, allow me to observe that, if Mr. William John Treacher was a shareholder in Treacher and Co., Limited, he might have some excuse for asking the absurd questions he does, and would no doubt have received full and satisfactory replies from the Directors, as other shareholders have done, who have failed to understand the very simple accounts placed before them. As, however, he is not a shareholder, and I believe none of the present proprietors—who are perfectly satisfied with their property—wish him to be, I do not suppose it at all likely anyone will trouble themselves to answer questions which are fully answered in the accounts themselves, and which are plain enough for the comprehension of any schoolboy.

I assure Mr. Treacher, as an *investor*, I have no wish he should become a shareholder, and my views in this respect are, I believe, fully shared by the majority.

I enclose my card.—I am, sir, yours obediently,
A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 14th July.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whatever may be the difficulties attendant upon the administering of charity to the poor and needy, and whatever may be the scruples that may restrain or guide and teach either the Government or the community in regard to the indigent, there can be no questions and no scruples either as to the duty of the State or the wishes of the benevolent as regards the lunatics of whatever kind. They are helpless mortals whom it has been the will of God to afflict, and it becomes the duty of all, be he Christian or Jew, Hindoo or Mussulman, to guard, protect, and supply them with the ordinary necessaries of life, and, if possible, to restore them to reason and to society. In the Arabian Deserts the lunatic is regarded as under the special care of Allah, and wherever he wanders there he meets with kindness, protection, and sustenance. Amongst the savage tribes of Africa he is held sacred, and secured from every harm by the wild Kaffir who almost worships him, and in all civilized countries where there is anything like a settled government he has of late years become the special care of the State. How, then, has India dealt with these unfortunates? But, to come nearer home, how has the Bombay Government managed to provide for those helpless creatures who rely on them alone for proper care and protection? Let any one first visit the existing Asylum at Colaba and then answer the question. Passing down towards the southern part of the city of Bombay, in the direction of the Light-house, at a distance of about three miles from the Fort, is the Bombay Lunatic Asylum. The road there is along an irregularly-built street with warehouses on each side. At one part is what is called the Strangers' Home, an old-fashioned, lofty house, with a verandah over the balconies, in which there are always a number of unfortunate lumates hanging as if they had put themselves like old clothes to be dried by the sun; or as if intent upon throwing themselves over into the road, and thus freeing themselves from future miseries, and the world from the trouble and expense of supporting them in their voluntary or forced idleness. It is to be feared that an unnatural thirst and a constant craving for something to drink, and not always very particular as to what they imbibe, has in too many cases been their bane. They're like clients for the "court below," who, knowing how little they'll get to drink there, go in for too copious libations while they are here. They are not all of that stamp, but some of them are undoubtedly so.

It is curious the loafers' quarters should happen to be half-way to the mad house; perhaps this may be accidental, but it is instructive nevertheless.

Further on are the soldiers' barracks. Who laid these barracks out, and who built them, is a question hardly worth asking, except after the manner of asking for some fellow's tailor whom one wishes to avoid. These barracks have been laid out so as to make the least possible use of the space occupied, and with a beautiful disregard of ventilation; but there are the foundations on the other side of the road of some future "*good intentions*" in the barrack line. May the arches not crack when they're finished!

A little further on we come to the Lunatic Asylum. On the way there the sea is on either side, and huge black dismal rocks crop up all round. It was Mr. Knight who said the other day at the meeting of the Justices that Bombay was the centre of the world, and perhaps he was not so far wrong, if we accept the doctrine that the interior of the earth is molten fire; for the hideous black rocks at Colaba-Point, where the Asylum stands, have evidently been in the fire at some time or other, how long since none can tell. They are like the hard, black, cindery-looking scoria which one sees around the slopes of a volcano, and any one with an imaginative mind might, without doing very great violence to facts, fancy himself on his way to Hades, and that the Asylum was within that dread abode, the howling maniacs in it being those unhappy beings who had been condemned to eternal punishment; and one is surprised not to find over the door-way—

"Whoever enters here leaves hopes behind."

Passing into the Asylum, which is presided over by a gentleman who takes the warmest interest in his duties, having studied under Conolly and other eminent Physicians who have made this malady their speciality, we come upon a small narrow court-yard surrounded by coarse, dismal-looking high walls with broken glass on the top and black rocks sticking up with a few scanty blades of grass.

Into this court-yard the female patients are permitted to walk for an airing forsooth. Why, it's a place into which if pounded and stray cattle were driven for temporary security, the delinquent who put them there would deserve to be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. Airing indeed; why, the air must be very much more elastic and subtle than it is generally understood to be if any of it could circulate there. The greatest gale that ever visited India's Western Coast could not force a breath of air into that paddock—it's even doubtful if an Irishman's hurricane, which is straight up and down, could effect an entrance. And this is where the poor women are supposed to spend their evenings taking fresh air and exercise. No wonder some of them have tried to tear down these horrid, hideous, dismal, dark walls with their fingers, for in many places the chunam has been picked out by their nails or their teeth, perhaps both. The next place is the violent ward, which is simply a line of dens, such as no Zoological Society would put their filthiest specimens of animated nature into. And then there are cookshops full of smoke and vile smells, and the whole arrangements are of the rudest description. Is it not incredible that proper cooking apparatus has not been provided for such an establishment? One would fancy that the mere saving of cost in wood would have been an inducement to have proper kitcheners, to say nothing of cleanliness and saving of labour.

The next place is what is termed the workshops; but, with the exception of a little mat-making and chair-caning on the most limited possible scale, there are no signs of work of any sort going on, nor would it be possible in a limited shed (for it is little better) to carry on any work, properly so speaking, though there are doubtless many inmates who could turn their hands to something. In this workshop was a poor native gentleman from Guzerat, whose mind has lost its balance from *too great success*. A strange cause truly. He has succeeded in reclaiming by his own unaided skill about 30,000 begahs of land from the sea, and he is ambitious to undertake the completion and removal of the new prongs light-house, so perhaps he is not so very mad after all. But here is rather a startling fact. He has to be put in the same ward with three criminal inmates, murderers, and this because there is no room or means for proper separation of classification. Poor wretch, his success hardly deserved so vile a fate. The other wards are all more or less of the same dismal, miserable, dark, wretched character—mere dens, in fact, though there is no want of the most scrupulous cleanliness, so far as possible, but the ground where the asylum is built is so very low that proper drainage is quite impossible. It is, in fact, only a few feet, probably not five feet, above high water mark, and there is no means of destroying the fecal matter.

There are some of the inmates who are by no means devoid of intelligence on some point or other. One of them amuses himself with working out algebraic equations of the most abstruse kind; another plays the violin, and draws; another fancies himself Napoleon, and reads incoherent speeches from the Prayer-book held upside down, and there are a few very fierce and violent.

An example of how a patient may at times injure himself vitally occurred the other day. The Superintendent was bending over a patient, apparently in the last stage of exhaustion, and had just ordered him some stimulant. While the Doctor was bending over him on the floor he suddenly sprung up, doubled himself like a snake and performed a complete summersault, and but for the presence of some soft beds his skull might have been fractured.

The female ward is but very imperfectly separated from the male; in fact, the females overlook the males and the reverse, and communication by sight and voice, but not otherwise, is quite easy. Such an arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, is at times most detrimental to the patients, both men and women, as any one can easily understand. In the female ward there are some who are not devoid of interest. One poor girl, called Jenny, a fair girl of about 25, with soft, dark, dreamy-looking eyes, is a case of confirmed melancholy, and hers is a sad and piteous tale—the effects of disappointed love. She sits and sighs and never speaks. This poor girl would, if she could take the part of Ophelia, make the fortune of any theatre in the world, for hers would be no acting—it would be sad reality.

Passing on to the violent ward, there is a space walled in like the paddock formerly described as the woman's airing ground, with a wretched shed on one side like a cow-shed, and a narrow verandah about four feet wide on the other side. There are about 100 *violent* characters huddled together in this paddock. When the rain comes pouring down they are obliged to sit crowding in the cow-shed or under the verandah, and eat their meals anyhow. Only fancy the scene of confusion with a lot of maniacs howling, squabbling, and abusing each other and their keepers, and let any one say how such a system ought to be characterised.

Sometimes the poor wretches sit in the rain and get wet, and then the only means of drying their clothes is a miserable siggery of charcoal such as we see in private houses.

In the hot weather in the same yard the patients are exposed to the rays of a blazing mid-day sun. They have, it is true, the alternative of shutting them up in their dismal dens, but what an alternative!

The only bit of garden ground is a small patch which has been forced into cultivation in spite of the hard black rocks and the want of soil, at the end of which are the idiot, and epileptic patients.

The mere contemplation of these dens at Colaba, miscalled an Asylum, is enough to make a sensitive person melancholy, and a residence there and a constant contemplation of those black rocks and rugged walls would make many a one quite mad, especially if he had no occupation for his mind. Put some sapient Secretary of Government there for a week by way of experiment, and give him a few model bricks and tiles to build imaginary barracks, and see what the effect would be at the end of that time. The experiment is worthy of a trial.

It remains to be seen whether the Bombay Government will allow this serious blot on its administration to remain as it is. The sooner enquiry is instituted the better, especially as something must be done soon, and the sooner the better, for no civilized Government can ignore such a matter without being culpable of the neglect of one of its primary duties, namely, the care of the insane subject; for, if they do, then they will soon rank next to the barbarous Chinese and lower than the savage Kaffir.

July 1871. FIDES.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GODRA, 11TH JULY.

As many of your readers may be unacquainted with this place, I may as well remind them that it is situated to the north-east of Baroda, and is thirty miles from it.

We have been very anxiously waiting for the rains, which had disappointed us up to yesterday. But I am happy to say that yesterday we were favoured with a very good shower, and the rain-gauge measured about three inches in one day. The weather at present is cool and moist, and the clouds overcast the sky.

One Captain Payne has arrived here to act for Mr. Baug, our Acting Police Superintendent; but I do not quite understand why the former gentleman's name has not yet appeared in the Government Gazette.

The young Parsees at this station have started the first cricket club of their own at this lonesome station, in which many influential and respectable gentlemen take an active part every evening. It is, indeed, very creditable for such a small town, having a population of only ten thousand people, to possess a cricket club.

The Collector will stop at this station for the next four or five months.

Sowing has only commenced to-day; and it is to be hoped that the poor will not any more rob their rich neighbours, or travellers, simply because there was no rain! The small flies have already disappeared owing to the late rains, after having troubled us for a very long period.

Lately five persons were buried alive by a portion of a wall of an old house giving way. We expect that the authorities will take a lesson from this, and pull down at once all the decrepit buildings, especially those in the heart of the city.

GRAND REVIEW AT POONA.

On Wednesday evening there was a grand review of all the troops stationed in Poona on the general parade ground, in honour of the royal visitor from Gwalior. Long before the hour mentioned there were throngs of people from the city, and by the time the troops were assembled there were some thousands. Near to the Grand Stand was erected the saluting point. About 5 P.M., regiment after regiment came marching up, headed by their band, and as they did so, formed into line, the batteries of Royal Artillery taking the right and left of the line, and the native regiments the left flank. Shortly after General Grant, C.B., and his Staff rode up, and were joined by the colonels and commanding officers of the troops, making, as they did, a very brilliant display. At about ten minutes past 5, H. H. the Maharajah, accompanied by his two sons, by Colonel Hutchinson, Political Agent, and a numerous staff of His Highness's officials, arrived, and at the same time His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief made his appearance, got out of his carriage, mounted his horse, and rode off to meet General Grant. After His Highness the Maharajah had waited for a few minutes, up drove His Excellency the Governor, dressed in private costume, decorated with the Order of the Star of India, and he also got out of his carriage and mounted his horse. His Highness the Maharajah also mounted a chesnut charger; they then met and after saluting each other proceeded to the saluting point. The Royal Artillery then fired two salutes announcing their arrival; and the whole of the military staff and troops gave the general salute. His Highness then, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Grant, C.B., and Staff, and Colonel Hutchinson, inspected the whole of the troops, commencing from the Royal Artillery and finishing with the native regiments. After this the troops broke line and marched past the saluting staff, in review order, by batteries and grand divisions; the bands enmassed playing a lively quickstep. After this the Royal Artillery and the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry rode past at the trot to the tune of Tullochgorum. Whilst this was going on, the infantry had formed two brigades, one of British and the other of native troops, and in such order they again marched past, at twelve paces' interval between battalions and 120 paces interval between brigades; following which there was a series of evolutions performed, with volleys and independent firing. One manœuvre in particular attracted general attention and admiration, that of resisting cavalry, which, instead of the square, were received in line by each regiment with the flank companies thrown back, and with the front rank kneeling, giving, apparently, a most destructive fire, for on the bugle sounding the "cease firing," the cavalry made to the front and forming line made a dashing charge. The appearance of the whole of the troops and the splendid field manœuvres they performed reflects much credit to those having charge of their discipline. His Highness was apparently very much gratified also, so much so, that H. E. the Governor and Staff rode over from the saluting point to call him to be present in expressing their thanks for the evening's parade; but shortly after His Highness returned accompanied by H. E. the Governor, and the review terminated at exactly 7 P.M. His Highness and retinue then proceeded homewards, as did H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and everybody else. The weather throughout was very favorable, and it was only while returning home that a drizzling shower overtook us. The ground was very ably kept by a company of Sappers and Miners.—*Deccan Herald.*

BETTING ON RAIN.

We had thought that betting on drops of rain was mythical, but it appears that this precise form of gambling is really just now the fashion in Calcutta, where even respectable native merchants are found to bet very large sums about the rainfall. When the weather becomes cloudy, we are told, wagers are laid as to the time within which the downpour may be expected. The wager being laid, the crowd wait patiently to see the water run out of the spouts, for a drizzle is not recognized, and unless the water drips from the spouts, the party who bets that it will not rain has not lost. Sometimes the utmost confusion prevails: it rains for a few minutes and the crowd look anxiously at the spouts; and if the water does not drip the yell is terrific; the losers attribute it to foul play, and boys are immediately sent up to the top of the house to see if the spout has been tampered with.—*Pioneer.*

THE OUDH COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

Our information as to the abolition of one of the four Oudh Commissionerships is called in question. It is pointed out that the four Commissioners, working on an average ten hours a day, can with difficulty keep down the work; that the knowledge of this had induced the authorities to contemplate, some time ago, the appointment of several Judges, to relieve the overworked Commissioners of a portion of their duties, though the scheme, like many others, gave way to the financial pressure; and that since that time still more work has been thrust upon the Commissioners, by the transfer to them of the special appellate work which formerly went before the Financial Commissioner. The last straw has already, it is said, been placed upon the backs of the Commissioners; and to attempt more by reducing one of their number, seems to those who should know the circumstances so unreasonable, that Government, in the interests of the public, who otherwise must in the long run suffer from ill-considered and hasty judgments, will probably think fit to pause before proceeding further in the matter.—*Pioneer.*

UTILISING THE WATER VELOCIPEDE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We have lately seen a water-velocipede, the invention of an officer of the Madras army. It is notable for the strength and simplicity of its machinery, its comparative impunity from the risk of capsizing, and its propelling power, which gives a minimum speed of from seven to eight miles an hour through smooth water, by the labour of one man sitting in an easy chair and treading with his feet—a speed that can be accelerated by the employment of more labour. The velocipede of one man's power may be briefly described as consisting of two canoes, or snake boats, connected together by a wooden platform, the boats being ten feet long and one foot beam, placed three feet apart, on which rests a platform 10' by 3'. In the centre of the platform is the crank (raised on wooden chucks, on which the bearings are placed) connecting the two paddle wheels, three feet in diameter. The dip of the paddles is about one foot. The motion is given to the crank which propels the velocipede by means of the paddle wheels, by two rods, which may be called piston-rods, each two and a half feet long, working through an oscillating bar, three feet long, fixed at the hinder part of the platform. The motion is given by the direct pressure of the operator's feet alternately on the piston-rods. Owing to the length of the piston-rods, and the direct action of the power applied, the exertion required for working the velocipede is not greater than that required for walking. The motion of the legs is similar, being forward, and not raised upwards and downwards to such an extent as in a sowing machine, and which has always been found so objectionable. The boat has sitting room for four persons including the operator. The inventor proposes hereafter to utilize the water-velocipede, by constructing large ones to be worked by from two to four coolies for towing the rice boats on the backwaters of Cochin and Travancore. The small velocipede, it is said, costs a little above Rs. 40.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Landing Place at Cochin.—The Government have sanctioned an estimate of Rupees 2,450 for repairing and improving the landing place at Cochiu, and have called for certain statements from the Accountant General and Master Attendant with reference to the proposed expenditure of the amount from general port funds.

Female Normal School, Calcutta.—The Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter has contributed one hundred rupees to the Female Normal School, Calcutta, established in connection with the Indian Reform Association. It is needless to say that this institution, which is quietly doing a great work, is entitled to the liberal aid of our countrymen.—*Indian Mirror.*

The Maharajah of Jeypore, we now learn, left for Simla on Monday. The date of His Highness's departure, as originally fixed, has accordingly been altered. The Maharajah intends to stop at Simla till October next. Captain Bradford, officiating Political Agent, Jeypore, and Dr. Valentine, physician to the Maharajah, have also proceeded to Simla.—*Ibid.*

Wounded by a Boar.—A native boy, named Ponappen, aged about six years, was, on the night of the 7th instant, brought to the General Hospital, Madras, suffering with a lacerated wound of the abdomen. The boy never rallied, and symptoms of inflammation setting in, he died on Monday last. The Coroner, on the evening of Monday last, held an inquest on the body of the deceased. The evidence showed that the deceased had been wounded by a boar.

The New Presidency College, Madras.—By desire of His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Napier, K.T., the Superintending Engineer 4th Division forwarded a plan with estimate, amounting to Rs. 8,600, of a Dutch garden proposed to be laid out in front of the new Presidency College, for the sanction of the Government. The Superintending Engineer has been directed to proceed with the levelling and gravelling operations provided for in his estimate.

The Raja of Bhurtpore reached Lucknow three days ago. He is staying at *Badsha Bagh*, the villa of the Maharaja of Kupporthullah, on the other side of the Goomtee. His Highness does not intend to stop long here; he will leave this, we understand, in a day or two. No salute was fired when he came here. We have not been able to ascertain the cause of this unusual proceeding. Perhaps due notice of his arrival was not given. His Highness is proceeding on a pilgrimage to Ajodhya (Fyzabad), where he will put up at the house of the Maharajah Sir Digb

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

THE hearing of this case was resumed this morning before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury.

The cross-examination of the claimant by the Solicitor General was resumed.

The last letter which I read yesterday, namely, one written by Mr. Holmes in reply to Pedro à Castro, contained this passage: "I have learned that Arthur Orton was at Hobart Town, Tasmania, Australia, in 1853 and 1854, whilst Sir Roger Tichborne was travelling in South America. Orton went to Australia in the barque Middleton in November, 1852, and remained there until 1855. My agents in Melbourne have followed his track by means of a cousin of his residing in the town, from whom he borrowed some money, copy of which, as also his letter, are now in my possession." Do you know whom Mr. Holmes was employing at this time?—Sedgefield and Allport.

Do you know where they had followed Orton to?—I do not.

But did you?—I heard about it.

From place to place?—I don't know where.

Do you know the track they pursued?—I don't know.

You gave us his track yesterday yourself. Did you furnish that track to your agents?—I can't say, I'm sure. I think you are speaking of one thing and I am speaking of another.

I mean, did you in September '63 give them the track Orton pursued?—I gave it to my solicitor.

Look at that (receipt produced). Is the signature in Arthur Orton's handwriting?—It looks like his.

Do you believe it to be his?—Yes.

Look at that (letter produced).—Do you believe that to be his handwriting?—It looks like it.

Do you believe it to be his?—Yes, I do.

The Solicitor-General then read the receipt and letter, which were as follows:

Hobarton, May 22, 1855.

Three months after date I promise to pay Mr. Francis Jury the sum of fourteen pounds for cash advanced to me.

£14. ARTHUR ORTON.
June 28.

My dear Friend,—I have not wrote before on account of not getting settled before last Tuesday. That house in Murray-street I found out that they meant to take me inn with it, so I had nothink to do with it. I have taken a shop in the New Market, No. 25, which will answer me better, as I am better known in this neighbourhood. I have got a few very good customers that will keep me going for awhile, till I get a few more. I am very sorry, my dear friend, that I did not find out that you have paid me eighteen pounds for it until last Tuesday, when I went to pay for the fixtures; I found it out at least I have 4 pounds more than I ought to have. And i Mrs Jury paid me a 5 for a 1, and that how the mistake is. Mrs Jury was speaking of some potatoes they are fetching from 22 to 24 pound aton, and onions are from 35 to 40 per ton there is not many in the market. Beef and mutton is very dear at present, not for the want of it, for there is plenty in. But the butchers run one another up so much at sales. Give my best respects to Mrs Jury and all the children, and Except the same yourself from your Truly Humble, &c.

ARTHUR ORTON. 25, New Market, Hobarton.

I have not heard from any of my friends. since i saw Mrs Jury My brother George has never wrote to me Since I have been here yet I suppose he forgot me. I have wrote 3 or 4 times to Mr. Moore for him, but never got an answer, that ware Lizy told me to write.

Upon your oath, did you write those?—Upon my oath I did not.

Do you know how those came into the possession of Mr. Holmes, in '63?—I don't know.

Do you know who the cousin was?—No.

Did you hear me mention the name Jury?—Yes.

Have you an independent recollection of the name?—Some of Orton's sisters are named Jury.

How did Mr. Holmes get a letter as receipt from Orton's cousin in Hobart Town in September, 1868?—I don't know unless he got them from his agent.

You can't enlighten me how he came to hear of Arthur Orton?—No.

How did Mr. Holmes come to write to his agents about him?—I dare say he can tell you.

In the letter which you wrote to Don Tomas Castro, dated August 28, 1867, you say, "If possible, see Don Carlos Anselmo, of Valparaiso, as soon as you can. He will explain to you anything you do not understand." Had you communicated with Don Carlos Anselmo at Valparaiso?—I really couldn't say.

Do you mean that?—Yes.

Did you give instructions to have him communicated with?—Yes, I think I told Mr. Holmes to write to him.

Will you swear you didn't write yourself?—No, I will not. I have no recollection.

Have you any copy of the letter?—No.

What were the things Don Tomas Castro couldn't understand?—It is very hard for me to say. I should think he was probably written to, and the case explained to him.

Didn't you know him intimately?—I saw him occasionally like any other person for a fortnight or three weeks.

In your examination by your own counsel you said, "I had before I changed my name to Castro known intimately the person so named. His Christian name was Tomas." Had you known him intimately?—I had known him well.

Is it true that you had been very intimate with him?—I don't know about "intimate."

It is your own word, you know, and not mine—Yes, but I use a word without knowing the meaning of it. I mean that I had met him several times in a fortnight or three weeks.

Now what were the things you said he couldn't understand?—Really, I can't say.

But you wrote saying, "See Don Caslos Anselmo, of Valparaiso, who will tell you anything you can't understand—That means to give him further information.

In your letter to him you address him as "My very dear friend"—I deny that. Produce the original letter.

We have it here. And you also used the word "esteemed" as applied to him.

A Juror—In Castilian Spanish they address a man that way after seeing him once.

The Claimant—"Esteemed" is not in my letter. There may be expressions which are used as a matter of course.

The Solicitor-General—You say, "My old and kind friend:" would that be a matter of course in Spanish?—No.

You must have been speaking of people you had known, because you also say, "I was entirely forgetting a very old friend of mine—I mean José Marie Toro." What I suggest to you is that Castro was a very old and dear friend—I don't know about that. What you are reading from is only a draft of my letter.

I see there are corrections in the draft. In whose handwriting are they?—I can't tell you.

The draft itself is your own?—Yes, it is a scribble of my own, never intended to meet any eye but Mr. Holmes's.

Is that the draft from which the translation into Spanish was made?—I can't say. I gave it to Mr. Holmes, and I don't know whether he got the translation from it or not.

Can you explain how the name "José Miguel" is in the translation and not in the English draft?—I can't tell you.

José Miguel is a real person, isn't he?—I suppose so.

Didn't you desire to be remembered to him?—I don't know that I did.

Wasn't the letter to Don Tomas Castro, in which you desired to be remembered to José Miguel Berenguel, prepared by your direction?—I gave the draft, and I don't know what came of it after.

Here is an extract from your letter:

"Please remember me also to Don Raymond Alcaldi, Donna Henton, and my old companion, as I used to call him. Seniyota Matilda, and also to José Marie Verengel and his brother."

Do you know José Marie Valdiveso?—I don't know, I'm sure. I couldn't have written. There is no such person.

Pedro à Castro, in replying to you, said:

Don José Marie Verengel is not called so. He is Don Francisco Berenguel. He is established in Santiago, and Don José Miguel Valdiviesc, to whom you gave the name of brother of that person, is at this present time Regidore (Alderman) of the Municipality of Melipilla. Immediately on his reading your letter he brought to mind who you were, and about your stay in this town, &c. &c., feeling a lively pleasure in knowing of you.

Do you mean to say you don't know him?—I don't.

Will you swear that?—Yes.

Then allow me to ask you how Mr. Holmes, on the 15th of August, '68, came to send a copy of your affidavit to Don José Miguel Valdiviesc?—From Castro's letter, I suppose. Valdiviesc is not mentioned.

Castro says he is not Don José Miguel Berenguel, but Don Jose Miguel Valdiviesc. Did you suggest to Mr. Holmes that Castro was in error in saying that Don José Miguel Valdiviesc was a friend of yours?—I was under the impression that he was brother of the other man. He was a young fellow who used to go out drinking with us of an evening.

Did you supply the name of Don José Miguel Berenguel to Mr. Holmes as a person with whom it was desirable to communicate?—I was aware affidavits were being translated into Spanish for the purpose of being sent to Chili; but I don't know who they were sent to.

Do you recollect whether Don José Miguel Valdiviesc lived in the same street at Melipilla as Castro?—I don't remember the name at all.

Pedro à Castro, writing to Mr. Holmes, says: "No one has known here the true Arthur Horton; and, although Sir Roger bore that Christian surname, he himself communicated to Don José Miguel Valdiviesc and to other persons that they were not his own—that he belonged to the English aristocracy, and that in England he had played with the Queen's children"—That letter doesn't allude to me.

Why, the words "Sir Roger" are there. Do you mean to say you don't know him, or never spoke to him at all?—Not to my knowledge.

That you really mean to say?—Yes.

Didn't it occur to you that there was some mistake when Don Castro, to whom Mr. Holmes had sent the affidavits, had written back to say that Sir Roger had told Don José Miguel Valdiviesc that Orton was not his true name?—He was alluding to another person.

Not Sir Roger, you mean?—To Orton, and not to you?—I don't see it alludes to me at all.

Do you suppose Sir Roger communicated to José Miguel Valdiviesc that he belonged to the English aristocracy and played with the Queen's children?—How can I be responsible for what other people say?

The Chief Justice—It gives you an opportunity of explaining. Pedro à Castro, in writing home, says that Sir Roger bore the name of Arthur Orton, that he communicated to him that the name was not his own, and that he belonged to the English aristocracy, and had played with the Queen's children.

The Claimant—I know nothing at all about it. When I was there I was simply Mr. Tichborne, and not Sir Roger. The agents for the other side have been going about there telling all the people I was not Sir Roger Tichborne but Arthur Orton. That ought to be taken into account.

The Solicitor-General—Castro told Holmes that you bore the name of Orton in Chili, and that you had told Valdiviesc it was not your real name. When you heard that why didn't you say, "I tell Valdiviesc that Arthur Orton was not my true name! I never saw the man at all. He must be dreaming?"—I told Mr. Holmes I never went under that name, and I wished my opponents to know it. What could have been plainer than that?

I will tell you. You might have said, "Tell Valdiviesc that I never had any such conversation as that suggested?"—It is implied, I think.

You think it is implied in the words, "I never bore the name of Arthur Orton?"—I do.

Did you write any other letter at all in answer to this statement of Pedro Castro's that Sir Roger had borne the name of Arthur Orton?—Really, I don't know.

Didn't you ask any questions as to how Orton had been confounded with you in Chili?—No, I did not.

The Solicitor-General, having read the letter from Pedro à Castro to Mr. Holmes, dated the 15th of July, 1868, and which appeared in yesterday's report, asked for any further letters between both those gentlemen and between the former and the claimant.

Sergeant Ballantine said they would be produced if desired.

Cross-examination resumed—You became aware that the defendants had applied to issue a commission?—Yes.

Did you oppose the issuing of the commission?—I think I did.

Have you any doubt?—I believe I did.

Did you make an affidavit when you were opposing the commission?—Of course I did.

Did you swear that the application for a commission to South America and Australia was made for vexation and delay, and for the purpose of adding to your embarrassments?—If it is in the affidavits I believe it.

Is it true?—Yes.

In the various affidavits which you had made up to the time, had you said one single syllable about your acquaintance with Arthur Orton?—No, I don't see how I could have done so.

Did you, in June, 1868, swear an affidavit in which you said that you knew Arthur Orton; that he was the son of a butcher in Wapping, and that you first became acquainted with him at Gippsland, in 1855, when you were at the Dargo station; that he was pitted with the small-pox, and that you were both employed by Mr. Robert Higgins, at Wagga-Wagga, in '65?—Yes.

Was that the first mention of Orton in any of your proceedings?—That refers to some paragraph.

The paragraph is a paragraph in the Australian paper. Is the first mention of any knowledge on your part of any acquaintance with Arthur Orton in the statement I have read?—You knew that your own friends in Chili had said that you bore the name of Arthur Orton, don't you?—I don't know that I did.

Will you swear that you didn't?—That is rather a hard thing for me to swear. I can't understand unless you give me the dates of the letters.

Did you know when you resisted the application for the issuing of the commission to Chili that your friends in the country were aware you had said you bore the name of Arthur Orton when you went there?—I believe not.

Was it not because you knew what your friends would say that you opposed the commission?—It was not.

In June '68, when you were applying for a commission to go to Chili, why did you mention the name of Arthur Orton?—Because it was mentioned in a newspaper paragraph.

The Solicitor-General here read a paragraph from the *Hobart Town Mercury* stating that Mr. John Mackenzie had arrived from England, and had ascertained that the person known as Tom Castro was identical with Arthur Orton, who came to Hobart Town some years before in charge of two Shetland ponies.

The Claimant—I consider it is a scandalous thing for your agents to publish that all over the colony.

The Solicitor-General—You have no right to say that this emanated from Mr. Mackenzie.

The Claimant—I don't assert things that I can't prove. The Solicitor-General—In your affidavit you say (speaking of Orton), "I did not know his family until '68, when I called upon Mrs. Tridgett and Mrs. Jury. I am ready to confront anybody whether I am the said Arthur Orton or not, and my solicitor at Melipilla has been directed to try and find him and bring him to England." Will you swear that there was any earlier mention of Arthur Orton in any deposition of yours of any kind?—I don't see how I can swear that. I made so many affidavits I cannot remember what was in them.

Did you know earlier than that anything about Arthur Orton? I mean, did you know that the defendants wanted to make you out Arthur Orton?—They first wanted to make me out a person named Smith, and then a person named Case.

Question repeated—I don't know.

Did you procure an affidavit from a man named Cater?—Yes.

Cater says that he is a master baker out of business, residing in Henry-street, Pentonville, and he goes on to state:

I lived in Wagga-Wagga in '65 and '66. During the time I resided at Wagga-Wagga I carried on business as a baker, and was acquainted with the plaintiff, who was passing by the name of Castro. I served him daily with bread for twelve months. He was carrying on business for Robert Higgins, as butcher, and at the same time there was another man named Arthur Orton, whom I knew, and whose face was pitted with the small-pox. Since I have arrived in England I have had several conversations with the pla-ntiff, and I have no doubt he is a distinct person from Arthur Orton.

You have filed that affidavit?—Yes.

Where is he now?—He has gone back again.

Was he in Australia when the commission was being executed?—I think not.

So that it happens that when the commission was in Australia he was in England, and when we are taking evidence in England he is back again in Australia?—That is a funny way of putting it.

But is it a fact?—Yes.

Where is the fun in it?—Because you wish to imply that he doesn't want to be examined.

What was the earliest date of your inquiries about Arthur Orton?—Since I came back.

At all?—I don't know what you mean.

At what period of your life did you begin to inquire about Arthur Orton?—Really I can't say.

The Solicitor General then read the following letter addressed by the claimant to Mr. James Richardson, High-street, Wapping:—

Wagga-Wagga, 13th April, 1865.

Mr. James Richardson—Sir,—Although a perfect stranger, I take the liberty of addressing you; and as my residence at present is in this distant colony, I trust you will pardon the intrusion and oblige me by granting me the favour I seek. I believe there was some years ago, living in your neighbourhood, a person named Orton. To this man I wrote several letters, none of which has been answered. The letters were of importance to Orton or his family, and to no other, so that I must conclude he has not received them, as I am certain they would be answered; besides, as the district is, or lately was, in a very disturbed state through a lawless set who styled themselves bushrangers, and who respected neither life nor property, I concluded my letters, perhaps, fell into their hands. If Orton or his family live near you still, or if you have or can give any information respecting them, I shall for ever feel grateful. I beg to say here, with pleasure, that one of the most notorious of the bushrangers has fallen by a rifle ball, and that on the news of his death and doings being properly chronicled, I will send you the paper containing such. I trust you will not fail to oblige me by sending any information whatever respecting Orton or his son Arthur. I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS CASTRO.

Should you write, address Thomas Castro, care of R. T. Higgins, Esq., Australian Hotel. Wagga-Wagga, N. S. Wales.

Why were you so anxious in April, 1865, to know something about Orton or his son Arthur?—I was anxious to know where he was. I had two addresses on a piece of paper which he left before he went away. The dictation in the letter is not mine. I asked the schoolmaster to write and ascertain whether anything had been heard of Orton, as I hadn't seen anything of him for two years.

Why did you say, "I shall for ever feel grateful?"—That isn't my writing.

Did the schoolmaster read it over to you?—Yes.

What was it that would make you grateful for any information about him or his family?—I didn't want anything about his family—it was only about him.

What was it that would have aroused your gratitude in April, '65, for any information about him or his family?—I don't know that I was grateful. I was very anxious to know where Orton was.

But it is a curious thing that all the letter is about his family, and it is only at the end of it you mention Arthur's name. How came the letter to go in that shape?—I'm sure I don't know.

Had you seen any of the family but Arthur?—No.

Was there anything important you desired to communicate to Arthur Orton?—There was.

What was it?—I decline to answer.

But I must ask you.—I decline to answer.

The Chief Justice—Why?

The Claimant—It might have a tendency to criminate myself.

The Solicitor-Geral—It wouldn't criminate you here, would it?

Sergeant Ballantine—I apprehend my friend is bound by the answer.

The Chief Justice—It is ambiguous at present.

Sergeant Ballantine—It is immaterial whether it would criminate him here or elsewhere. I object to any question in this matter, and I ask your lordship to take a note of my objection.

The Solicitor-General—It is a matter for the witness, and not for counsel.

Sergeant Ballantine—I beg your pardon. Not when he is the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice—I will listen to argument on it.

The Solicitor-General—I will not press it at present. (To the claimant)—Was it something that had suddenly arisen, or something that had occurred years before?

Sergeant Ballantine—Don't answer.

The Solicitor General—Upon your oath do you mean to say that answering the question that I put to you would tend to criminate yourself?—Upon my oath it would.

"Criminate" may have various senses. Would this tend to prove that you had been guilty of an offence punishable by law?

Sergeant Ballantine—Don't answer that question.

The Chief Justice—If he says on his oath that it would tend to criminate him, I don't see that you want any more.

The Solicitor-General—I mean different senses.

Sergeant Ballantine—The words he used are the words used by the law of England.

The Chief Justice (to the claimant)—Taking the ordinary meaning of "criminate," you say you object to answering the question?

The Claimant—I do, my lord.

The Solicitor-General—In your letter to Mr. Richardson you say, "There was some years ago living in your neighbourhood a person named Orton. To this man I wrote several letters which have not been answered. The letters were of importance to Orton or his family and to no other, so that I must conclude he has not received them, as I am certain they would be answered"—I have never written any letters to them.

Then is that untrue?—Certainly it is. I have never written any letters.

How could the schoolmaster come to write it?—I don't know, I'm sure.

Where upon earth could the schoolmaster get the information that you had written several letters to a man named Orton in the neighbourwood of High-street, Wapping, none of which had ever been answered?—I don't remember that at all.

Will you swear you don't?—I will.

The Chief Justice—The letters are mentioned in three places, and the substance of them. Do you mean you never wrote to Orton?

The Claimant—On reflection, my lord, I think I must have written. I have no recollection of doing so; but from the tendency of the letter, I must have done it.

The Chief Justice—You swore positively you had never written a letter?

The Claimant—If I did so, I did so purely from my thoughts.

The Solicitor-General—Do you remember what the letters were about?—If I wrote, they were to Arthur Orton himself.

It seems by the letter you were referring to the father, because you say, "Orton, or his son Arthur?"—I certainly never wrote to his father. If I wrote, it was to Arthur himself.

The letter is written about the father. Can you explain it?—No.

The letter was written and read over to you?—Yes.

You mentioned in the letter about matters of importance to Orton or his family, and no one else—I don't know that I put that in the letter. I should think that portion of it was untrue.

Why did you let it go?—I can't say, I'm sure

Why did you want to know whether Orton or his family lived in Wapping?—My instructions to the schoolmaster were to find out the son.

Then why did you let it go in the present shape?—I didn't think it would be discussed in this Court.

Why did you write to Wapping?—Because it was one of the addresses he gave me.

Did you know Mr. James Richardson?—No.

Why did you write to him?—Because it was the address he gave me.

When?—When he left me at Gundiggai.

The Chief Justice—Was there any reason for getting the schoolmaster to do it?

The Claimant—I thought that he would do it better than I could, my lord.

The Solicitor-General—What were the letters to Orton about?—I decline to answer that question.

The Chief Justice—On what ground?

Claimant—The same ground as before—they might criminate myself.

Then you refuse to say what they were about?—It would be on that subject.

Do you mean to swear?—Yes. I shouldn't write to him on any other.

Are the letters which you say tend to criminate yourself the only ones—if you wrote any—which you sent to Orton?—Yes, I think they would be.

Will you swear it?—I don't think I could swear it.

The Court then adjourned for luncheon.

On the Court re-assembling the cross-examination of the claimant was further proceeded with.

The Solicitor-General—Who was the schoolmaster who wrote the letter for you?—I don't remember his name.

How came you to get him to write it?—I cannot say how it came; he was always in my office, and I thought he would do it better than I. By my office I mean Mr. Higgins's at Wagga-Wagga.

Why did you not sign it—I can't tell.

When was the letter read over to you?—I don't remember. I am not at all certain that it was read over to me.

When last was t before this letter was written that you had seen Orton?—It was at Gundiggai, about April 13, 1862, I believe.

What passed then?—He said that if he was successful where he was going he should go over to England.

And what more?—I don't remember.

What was the address he left?—There were two addresses, both in English. I knew the one, but I could not say where the other was.

Where were you to go if he had been unsuccessful in the pursuit he was about?—I knew where to go to. He was off to the gold diggings at Langhorne Flat. I never heard from him any more until I saw him again in Wagga-Wagga.

In 1865 you wrote about "a man living in Wapping some years ago;" what did you mean by that?—I don't know, I am sure; probably I meant Orton.

What period of time did you mean by "years ago?"—I can't say exactly.

Did you ever get any answer to the letter?—No.

You put your address at the bottom, I see. Look at the little note in the corner, "Dated 15—7—'65." What does that mean?—I can't say. I deny having had an answer.

Did you ever inquire whether Mr. Richardson got the letter?—No, I think not.

Was the account given in the letter true as to the bushrangers?—Yes.

That one of the most notorious of them was killed about the time by a rifle shot?—I can't tell about that time. What is the date?

15th April, 1865—I dare say there was.

You say you are not Arthur Orton?—Certainly not.

Then this question that I am now going to put has nothing to do with you; but was Arthur Orton ever accused of horse-stealing?—I don't see why I should answer that question.

The Chief Justice—Why not?—Well, he was so accused.

The Solicitor-General—When?—In 1859 or 1860.

Now, upon your oath, did you not go by the name of Orton up to that time, and then change it to Castro?—Upon my oath I did not. I will tell you the truth. I have sworn three or four times already that I never went by the name of Orton at all.

Was this at the top of the letter, "Hubberton, 1854, 9th June?"—Well, I don't know; but you have got several persons to swear to that being in my handwriting. Persons have been engaged doing so.

The Solicitor-General—You have no right to say that, because it provokes me to say that it is as true as other things you have said.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I am not afraid of the test.

The Solicitor-General—Are those words in your handwriting?—No; but persons have sworn that it is.

Was not that letter dated at the same time that Orton last wrote to his family?—I can't say.

Did you ever hear from Orton when he last communicated with his family?—No, I did not.

The letter was shown to the jury.

The Solicitor General—When did you last see Orton?—About a fortnight or three weeks before I came away.

Then you did not see him after you wrote to enquire as to his whereabouts until just as you were coming away?—Yes, from Wagga-Wagga to Sydney, home.

That was in June, 1866?—Yes.

Probably you will explain the difference that exists in your two affidavits—the one filed in Chancery and the other in the Probate Court. In the one you say you knew Orton, the son of a butcher at Wapping, when he was in service at Gipsland in 1855, that his face had marks of small-pox, and so on, and that he was employed by Mr. Higgins, at Wagga-Wagga, in 1865; whilst in the other you state that he was employed in Gipsland in 1855, and again in 1865. Is that correct?—Well, I was speaking from memory.

Then he was employed in Gipsland in 1865?—No, I think it was 1866.

But you have asserted that it was in 1865?—Well; I swore to the best of my memory.

Your affidavit states that you were employed by Mr. Higgins in 1865?—It was some time about then.

And you say that you did not see Orton from the time you wrote the letter in April, 1865, until just before you left Wagga-Wagga, in 1865. How is that?—It should be 1866. It is merely a mistake in the year. I remember his coming down with some cattle from Mr. Higgins's station on the Lochlaads.

When did you go into Mr. Higgins's employment?—I do not remember exactly.

Was it somewhere about the end of 1863?—Before that, I think.

Was it about November of that year?—Probably, but I do not recollect.

And did you stay in his employment till the end of 1865?—Yes, I believe I did. I can't speak exactly as to dates.

And you and Orton were fellow-servants under Higgins?—No, never at all.

How do you mean by saying that you and he were in his service at that time?—Well, I ought to have said that I left the employment just before he came into it. I think when he came down with the cattle I had then left. My affidavit is true in one sense, that we were both employed by Mr. Higgins, though it was at different times. I have nothing to lead me to form any conclusion otherwise. I believe both of us were employed by Mr. Higgins in 1865, though not in Wagga-Wagga at the same time.

But you have sworn it—Of course when you come to sharpen me up about dates it brings matters to my mind.

Was Orton likely to remain in Wagga-Wagga when you last saw him?—No, he was going to Albury.

Mr Holmes, your attorney, in one of his letters states that he has discovered the track of Orton by means of one of his cousins from whom he borrowed money, and the receipt for which he had in his possession. You say you had met him in Wagga-Wagga in 1866. Why did your attorney begin tracing him eleven years before at Hobart Town in 1855?—I don't know where my attorney began tracing him.

You knew his track up to 1866, and it was not necessary for you to go further back than that, surely?—No doubt Mr. Holmes wanted to go back to 1855 to get information as to our different existences. There was some information, I think, that he was in Western Australia, and Mr. Holmes caused inquiries to be made there. He went back to 1855, I should say, to prove our different existences.

But Mr. Holmes knew you had left him alive and well in 1866, at Wagga?—Yes, I presume so.

Had you spoken of Orton to other people as a man whom you had known intimately?—Very probably I did.

Did you tell Lady Tichborne so?—Do you mean my mother, or my wife.

I meant the Dowager?—I believe I did.

That you had known him?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General—I will read you the following letter:

2, Wellesley-villas, Welle-ley-road, Croydon, Feb. 19, 1868.

My dear Mama—I am glad to say that I am much better today, but it is such a miserable day here that I cannot go out. When I wrote to you yesterday I had not seen the report of my case in the "Times;" in fact I did not know of it till some gentleman's that was here last night told me of it. I had to send for Mr. Holmes last night to go to a gentleman that was here, but I had no opportunity of speaking to him, for he left with the others. The gentlemans that was here was some friends of Mr. Bloxam. It appears that the other side are trying to make out that I am not myself, but a person named Horton. This person that came happened to be a school fellow of this Horton, and in the course mentioned it to Bloxam, and told Bloxam that Detective Witcher had been to him three times. He told Bloxam he could swear to this person Horton wherever he seen him. So I told Bloxam to bring him here, and let me see if I was his old schoolfellow. As soon as he saw me he said, I have never seen this person before; he certainly is not Horton, my old schoolfellow. I then sent for Mr. Holmes, and he told Mr. Holmes that the lies they have told him was dreadful. He told Mr. Holmes that the person that the other side told him I were was a sailor, and had been a sailor all his life. He said this person Horton had marks on his hand that that would never disappear from rolling in ropes; but I have no marks of the kind, and he could swear I had never been a sailor. This gentleman is named Page and a very rich man—the owner of ninety vessels on the river, and is a director of the South-Western Railway. This will be a heavy blow for the other side, for they will see they have again broke down. I wonder who they will try to make me next. I have not been further to say, except that Mr. Holmes told me last night that the Rev. Mr. Cooper was going to make an affidavit against me, and that I don't believe. Don't you ask him not to do it on any account.—Your affectionate son,

R. C. D. TICHBORNE.

The Claimant—Is that a fac-simile of my letter.

The Solicitor-General—Attend to me.

The Claimant—I believe I have a right to ask the question. You are reading the letter in a very improper manner.

The Chief Justice—Be careful what you say. The original letter has been handed to your counsel.

The Claimant—I beg pardon, my lord; I was not aware of that.

The Solicitor-General—Had you told Lady Tichborne they had accused you of being Arthur Orton?—I think not.

Had you known it as far back as September, 1867?—I really can't say.

The Solicitor-General—Here is another of your letters.

2, Wellesley-villas, Oct. 20, 1867.

My dear friend Rous—I am very sorry that vagabond of a servant of mine should have given you any abuse. I only received your letter after I wrote last night to you. I have not seen him since. I discharged him at the station. I shall never employ him again, that's certain. We find the other side very busy with another pair of sisters for me. One of them been to see Mr. Holmes, and has had been three days at them, and they are quite sure of success. Only there is this difference which they cannot make out. The brother of these young womans is dark, and very much marked with the small-pox very much about the face. But they are still very sure I am him. I wonder who I am to be next. The man they think I am is living in Wagga-Wagga under his assumed name. I suppose this accounts for the independents of George Greenwood. They say I was born in Wapping. I am glad they have found a respectable part of London for me. I never remember having been there. But Mr. Holmes tell me it a very respectable part of London. Lady t. begs to be kindly remembered to Mrs. Rous and self. I am very glad you did not trust Carter with the little dog. I will meet him at any time you send him up. Mama has just come, so I must say good bye.—Truly yours, R. C. D. TICHBORNE.

How came you to tell Mr. Rouse you had never been at Wapping?—Because I did not want to let him know everywhere I went.

Then you told him a gratuitous lie?—I did.

You told him that?—Yes.

And you found Wapping a most respectable part of London?—I am sure I don't know about that. I was only there in a cab for about twenty minutes altogether.

Why did you go to Wapping—for what purpose?—To ascertain if Orton had arrived.

You told Mr. Rouse that they said you were born in "Waping," and that you could not remember having been there. You had forgotten your visit on the first night of your arrival then?—I did not think of it at the time.

Had you forgotten it?—Very probably I had.

Though you went to Wapping to see if Orton had arrived, yet you told Mr. Rouse that you had never been there?—I can't say that I remembered it at the moment that letter was written.

Tichborne Nine

Why did you say you had never been to Wapping?—I can't tell you, I am sure.

Did you tell anybody you had been down to Wapping?—Yes, I did.

Did you tell Mr. Spofforth?—I decline to answer.

Any other person—any stranger other than your attorney?—The probability is that I did, but I cannot say who.

Cannot you tell me the name of any person to whom you stated you went to Wapping on the Christmas Eve, the first night of your arrival in this country?—I did not think it was a thing I should talk about.

Why did you not say you went to Wapping the first thing on your arrival?—I did not see why I should mention it. Besides, I did not go there the first thing.

Well, I know you went to Ford's Hotel and other places first. Were you careful not to mention it?—I did not care to mention it.

Now, didn't you take care not to mention it?—Probably I did.

Why?—Because I had my reasons for going there, which I shall not care to tell you.

What were your reasons?—Well, they were to ascertain if Orton had got there before me.

Then did you happen to leave Australia at one and the same time?—Certainly not.

Where was the first place you made inquiry as to whether Orton had arrived?—I went by cab to the address I had, and then I entered a public house.

Where was the first place at which you made inquiry—the public house?—I got to know it by some means or other from the person there, that he had not arrived, but I can't say who told me.

Was it a man or a woman?—A female.

That you swear?—Yes.

I understand you to deny that you were ever known as Arthur Orton at Melipilla in 1849 an 1850?—Certainly.

Did you know Thomas Castro?—Yes.

Was he a general grocer?—Well, he kept a general store, but it was not a grocer's shop such as we see here in England.

Was there any hotel when you were there?—No, there was not, but there was a kind of lodging-house.

Is it true that you first saw Castro at the house of Dr. Hayley?—No.

And when you were 16 or 17 years of age?—Certainly not.

Did you stay at Dr. Hayley's for nearly a year?—No.

Did you leave Hayley's and go to stay at Castro's house?—Certainly not.

And did you leave Castro and go to Don Ramon Alcalde's house?—No.

Did you know his house?—Yes. It was at Santiago, some five or six miles from Melipilla.

Did you going be about Don Pedro Pablo Toro?—Yes.

Had he a place at Concumin?—Yes.

Did you leave Melipilla about 1851 or 1852?—Certainly not.

Did you know Dona Clara Norries de Hayley?—Yes, the doctor's wife.

Did you know her sister?—I can't say that I did.

Did you ever live in the house of Dona Teresa Hurtado?—Certainly not. I knew a lady named Hurtado.

Did you ever call the wife of Castro Mrs. Castro?—I don't know that I did, but he was always bothering me to teach me to say so.

Did you know Don Bovegnuel?—No, I think not.

Or Don José Miguel Valdiviesc?—I can't say. Certainly not by that name.

Or Don Ramon Ozocar?—Yes, he was always at Castro's. What is the size of Melipilla?—It is a small place.

So that if a gentleman was staying there, say for two or three years, he could get to know most of the people?—Certainly.

Did you know Dona Francisca Ahumada?—No.

That you swear?—Yes.

The lady who cut the lock of hair?—I did not know her.

Why did you not say you did not know her when Pedro Castro said she had got a lock of your hair?—Well, I told Mr. Holmes so.

Why did you not write it so?—Because Mr. Holmes persuaded me that a lock of hair might have been cut off unknown to me.

Did he have any difficulty in persuading you?—Yes, I think so.

Do you really mean to say you never had any conversation with Don Jose Valdiviesc about yourself and your father?—No.

Did you never tell him that your father was Councillor (*Canciller*) to the Queen?—No.

Did you know Donna Maria Logos?—I can't say, but I have heard the name before. I was not an intimate friend of hers, certainly.

Did you stay in Dr. Hayley's house dressed as a sailor?—I did not.

Do you recollect a revolution in Chili called the revolution of Monte?—I don't remember it.

Did you ride much when in Melipilla?—Yes, from place to place during my stay there.

And you used to call Don Hurtado "papa"—Certainly not.

Did he live in the same street as Castro, but on the opposite side?—I don't remember.

Did you speak Spanish to these people?—No, not a word.

How did you make yourself understood?—In French.

Did they all speak French?—No; some of them did and they used to interpret to the others.

Did you stay in the house of Pedro Barra?—No.

Or with Don Ramon Ozocar?—No, but Ozocar was frequently in the same place as Castro's.

How long did you stay at Castro's?—About five nights altogether.

Were you at all intimately acquainted with Dr. Hayley?—I met him perhaps six or seven times altogether.

Did you tell him that your father was a butcher, and that you had run away from a ship?—Good gracious, no.

Or that you had three sisters?—Certainly not.

Did you know Eadojia Hurtada?—I only knew the person mentioned in my first letter.

Did you tell her that your father had money, and employment under the Queen, and that your mother often spoke to her Majesty?—No, I don't even know that lady.

If persons swore so, then, it is false?—If they have sworn that I said so, it is false, certainly.

That the captain had treated you badly, and that you had a disease in your head?—Certainly not to that lady.

Who is the lady to whom you refer?—The one I met as Hayley's. She was an aged person. I did not speak to her, for the best of all reason—that I could not.

Was she the wife of Don Pedro Pablo Toro?—I can't say.

Who was his wife?—I do not remember; but I am under the impression that she was the sister of Casiro's wife.

Were you on intimate and affectionate terms with Castro?—Yes. I slept about five nights in his house. I was about a fortnight or three weeks in Melipilla altogether.

Did you know Manuela Gonzales?—I don't remember.

Pedro Pablo Toro you know?—Yes.

Did you go to his place at Concumin?—Yes.

Did he meet you first at the house of a man called Rogos—I don't remember.

Did you tell him that your family was rich; that you were on a tour for the sake of your health; that the captain of the ship treated you unkindly, and that you ran away?—No, I did not.

Or that your father was purveyor of meat to the Queen?—Certainly not.

Or that one of your brothers was well off, and that one of your sisters was married?—No, certainly not.

Did you know any of the Ahumadas?—No, not at all.

Was Dona Francisca Ahumada the mother of the Ozocars?—Don lady I remember was about sixty years of age. She was one of the Ozocars, I believe.

Did you have a long conversation with Dona Francisco?—How can I say that, when I don't remember the person?

Do I understand you to deny that the Dona Francisca cut a lock of hair from your head?—Of course I do.

Did you know Mercedes Ozocar?—I only knew the one I have mentioned.

Did you say anything to her?—It was not a her at all; it was a him. (Laughter.)

Did you ever say to a lady that your father was *carnicero* at Wagga, and that when she did not understand you, you took up a piece of meat and said, "My father gives this to the Queen?"—No. Certainly not.

What name did you go by?—By my own, Roger Tichborne.

Did you not say that because you were a deserter it was not convenient to give your right name?—No. Certainly not.

Did you make any statement to Carlotta Adsor?—No, I did not know her at all.

And did you not tell her any story about your father or your deserting from the ship?—No.

Or did you give Dr. Hayley the same account?—Certainly not.

You know the wife of Don Pedro Pablo Toro?—Yes.

Did you ever say to her that you had been sent to sea on travel, and that you had run away because of the bad treatment of the captain?—No.

Were Don Toro and Dona Teresa your godfather and godmother when you were baptised in Chili?—Certainly not me. I never was baptised there.

Did you ever know a Mr. Watson at Melipilla?—No.

Or while you were in Chili?—A Mr. Watson came over from Callao to Valparaiso in the same steamer, but I don't remember the date exactly. I think it was in 1853.

What became of him?—How do I know?

Where did you part with him?—When he left the vessel at Valparaiso. I think I met him when I was there the second time. I don't believe that anything he has said about me is true. When I told Mr. Giffard that I did not know any such gentleman I meant that I did not remember him personally. I did not form the acquaintance of any Mr. Watson during the passage. I don't deny there was such a person on board, but I say that what he has stated in his affidavit is false.

The Chief Justice—When you were at Melipilla did you ever see any person known as Arthur Orton?—No. It was years previous that he was there.

The Court then rose.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

JUNE 24.

A Sovereign Bet—Queen Elizabeth.

The best place for "La Commune?"—"*La Fosse Commune.*"

To Cricketers.—What would you give a thirsty batsman? Why, a *full pitcher.*

PROVERBS FOR HARD POLITE.

The pavement of Paris is said to consist chiefly of asphalt. Another account of it is the more correct—Paris is paved with good intentions.

"POST NATUS."

Grandpapa—"Get you a Commission before the Purchase System is abolished? Certainly not, sir. You'll have to make your way just as as your father and I have done."

GREAT SAVING OF LABOUR.

The International Exhibition contains a machine which will be invaluable to stenographers, penny-a-liners, ladies who write long letters, and some of our very productive novelists—it is called a "scribbler."

"THE PATRON AND THE GAOL."

Good Father Hyacinthe says that "France defends the cause of society at large." Why, we wouldn't so much object to this (though she had better mind her own business), but